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BERLIN CONSIDERS ARMING SHIPS IS WAR DECLARATION

If Clash Results, Will Regard United States As The Aggressor

POLICY UNALTERED

Equipment of Merchantmen For Defensive Purposes Continues

GERMANS STARVE

Reports General Kuhn, Just Returned From Visit To War Zones

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Washington, March 12.—Berlin considers that the arming of American merchant ships is equivalent to a declaration of war. The arming is proceeding.

Germany has stated that, if war results, the United States will be considered the aggressor.

Brigadier-General Kuhn, who has recently returned from the war zone, says that Germany is starving. A relief ship has been sunk, without warning.

Admiral Dewey made the statement, just before his death, that Germany would have taken the Philippine Islands in 1898. Admiral von Diederichs was sent to seize them and was intended to be the first Governor-General.

U.S. Notifies Nations That Ships Are Armed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 12.—The State Department has notified foreign diplomats that American ships traversing the German submarine zone carry "an armed guard, for the protection of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board."

It is expected that vessels belonging to European countries plying to American ports will take advantage of the ruling of the State Department permitting vessels to be armed fore as well as aft.

BRITISH FORCE DOWN 9 GERMAN AEROPLANES

Four Are Wrecked; Themselves Lose Five, Though Opponents Claim Sixteen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We slightly improved our positions north-eastward of Bouchavesnes. We entered the enemy's trenches in the same neighborhood and secured some prisoners.

We made a raid into the enemy's trenches, southward of Arras and bombed their dug-outs, despite a strong resistance, inflicting many casualties.

Fighting in the air has been continuous. Nine enemy machines were brought down, or driven down, of which four are known to have been destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

A Berlin official communique reports: —Clear visibility has been responsible for increased long range artillery and aviation activity on the western front. Firing has been especially violent in the region of the Ancre, between Bucoroy and Le Transloy. South of Ripont, we repulsed an attack made by the French.

As a result of the attacks made by our aviators, the enemy lost sixteen aeroplanes and two captive balloons.

SAWA MARU REPORTED SUNK

Tokio, March 12.—The Japanese steamer Sawa Maru is reported to have been sunk by an enemy submarine off the south coast of Ireland in the afternoon of March 6.

Maude Chases Turks 110 Miles to Capture Bagdad; Crosses Tigris Three Times

Has Accounted For Two-Thirds of Whole of Their Artillery; Through Country Destitute of Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—The Turkish communique issued today does not mention Bagdad.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the occupation of Bagdad was the sequel of a series of brilliant operations carried out by the British and Indian troops with a dash and determination for which no praise was too high.

He recalled that, after severe fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, in which severe losses were inflicted on the enemy, General Maude's troops crossed the river near Kut and imperilled the safety of the Turkish army in Mesopotamia. The enemy immediately retired towards Bagdad.

Turks Lose Two-Thirds Guns

General Maude pursued them with the utmost energy and, not only were large numbers taken prisoners and quantities of material of all kinds taken during the pursuit, but there was good reason to believe that nearly two-thirds of the whole of the enemy's artillery either fell into our hands or was thrown into the Tigris. On the 5th, our cavalry came up with the Turkish rear-guard, 27 miles from Bagdad and, after an action, the Turks abandoned their prepared position.

On the 7th, our cavalry found the enemy in position, protected by the Diala River, an affluent of the Tigris and a formidable obstacle, over thirty yards wide and unfordable. General Maude, therefore, withdrew his cavalry and brought his infantry into action. The Turks, meanwhile, received re-inforcements from Bagdad and a formidable resistance was offered on the Diala, covering Bagdad from the south-west.

General Maude threw a bridge across the Tigris at its point of confluence with the Diala and, thereupon, our cavalry crossed, supported by our troops, to the right bank. Despite the heat and dust, our troops made a brilliant march of eighteen miles, finding the enemy strongly entrenched, six miles south-west of Bagdad.

The enemy were immediately driven back for two miles. On the 8th, the troops fighting on the Diala established a footing on its northern bank.

During the 10th and 11th, our troops on the right bank of the Tigris, despite dust-storms, pressed their advantage, driving back the enemy to within three miles of the outskirts of Bagdad. Simultaneously, the troops gained a passage across the river, forcing the enemy upon Bagdad, which they entered on the morning of the 11th.

110-Mile Pursuit

General Maude thus completed his victory at Kut by a pursuit for one hundred and ten miles, in the course of which the Tigris was crossed three times. The pursuit was conducted in a country destitute of supplies and despite the commencement of the summer heat.

Apart from the skill and vigor of the leadership, the valor and endurance displayed by the troops, both British and Indian, in such operations, was only possible in such a country after thorough, systematic and very careful arrangements for supply. The fact that General Maude is not only able to feed and munition his army and assure proper attention to his sick and wounded, but is able to report that he can provide the necessities for the army in Bagdad, reflects the greatest credit on the General Staff and all concerned.

The fall of Bagdad is the subject of editorials in all the London newspapers. The Times concludes an article on the subject by reminding its readers of the great and worthy part India has played in the triumph.

Tribute to Indians

It says: "It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the forces General Maude has guided to victory are Indian regiments. The cavalry, which hung on the flanks of the demoralised Turkish army and chased it to the confines of Bagdad, must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry.

"The infantry, which bore months of privation and proved in the end masters of the Turks, included Indian units which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt. Whatever mistakes the Indian military administration may have made in the earlier stages of the Mesopotamian campaign, the valor of the Indian troops who have contributed so largely to the successes on the Tigris has never been questioned.

"In the last few days, there have been discussions which have seemed to imply that the help rendered by India in the war has chiefly consisted of a belated offer of financial aid. She has done far more, for, in common with ourselves, she has given the blood of her best and bravest and nowhere more than in the deserts of Mesopotamia."

Navy's Congratulations

The Press Bureau issues the following communique: Admiral Beatty, through General Sir William Robertson, has conveyed to General Maude an expression of the admiration and the congratulations of the Grand Fleet at his magnificent achievement in capturing Bagdad.

Delight in France

Paris, March 12.—There is great delight at the news of the fall of Bagdad. Military experts assert that there is reason to believe that General Maude organised his advance and disposed of his forces of men and material in such a manner as not to be at the mercy of an enemy counter-movement.

Enver Pasha's Excuses

Amsterdam, March 12.—In the Turkish Chamber, Enver Pasha admitted that the Turks have retired in Mesopotamia and Persia, for military reasons.

French Oust Germans From Mile of Trench

Another Success on Hill 185; Repulse Surprise Attack Near Paissy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 12.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: A surprise attack made by the enemy, in the region of Paissy, between Soissons and Rheims, was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained loss and left prisoners in our hands.

We again made progress, by means of hand-grenades, towards Maisons-de-Champagne. We successfully raided the German trenches north of Sucseprey, in Woevre.

There have been patrol encounters in the sector of Auberive and in Lorraine, in which we took prisoners.

The communique this evening reported: In the Champagne, this afternoon, we again attacked the German trenches, west of Maisons-de-Champagne and captured on a front of a mile all the enemy's trenches. Also, at Hill 185, we entered a fortified work on the hill and took 100 prisoners.

There has been an artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse. In the afternoon, the Germans bombarded the open town of Soissons, with incendiary shells, causing several fires.

Italians Have Seven Ships Sunk in Week

In Same Period, Total Tonnage Of 391,211 Arrives And 315,801 Sails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 12.—An official communique reports that, during the week ending the 8th, 493 vessels, totalling 391,211 tons, arrived in Italian ports and 464 vessels, totalling 315,801 tons, left. Four steamers and three sailing-vessels were sunk during the same period.

Mail Notices

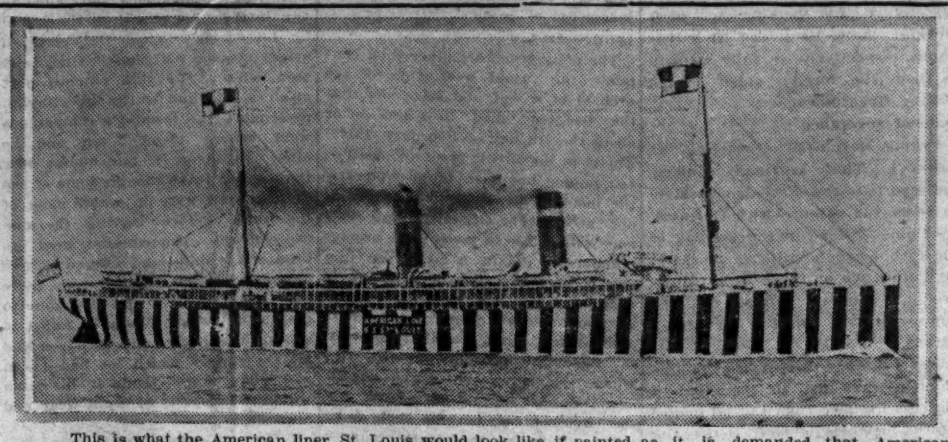
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.... Mar. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata M. Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 27
Per R.M.S. Em. of Japan Mar. 31

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1

Germany Demanded American Liner St. Louis Be Painted Like This



This is what the American liner St. Louis would look like if painted as it is demanded that American vessels be painted in the German note.

In the German note it is stated that only one steamship a week in each direction will be permitted to sail under the American flag between England and the United States. These vessels must follow a specified route and be painted as directed, with vertical stripes about ten feet wide; they must carry large flags at each masthead of red and white checks and fly the American flag from the rear.

GOVERNMENT STAND BY INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES

Reply to Trade, Action Accords With Imperial Interests And Spirit of Justice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—In reply to a deputation from the Lancashire cotton trade, demanding the withdrawal of the new Indian import duty on cotton-goods, or a corresponding increase in the countervailing excise, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that it was not practical politics to raise the excize, as not a single member of the Legislative Council in India would vote for it. The Government stood by their action, which they considered accorded with Imperial interests and the spirit of justice.

N.Y.K. HELPS RELEASE CARGOES FOR SHANGHAI

Tokio, March 13.—Owing to the shortage of tonnage there are over 126,000 tons of cargo for the U.S.A., India, Southern Seas as well as Australia detained at Kobe and there are over 30,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai also included. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to despatch the Chikuzen Maru and the Miike Maru for Shanghai to clear the cargo.

TOKIO SAYS RAIDER IS IN INDIAN OCEAN

Tokio, March 12.—The Naval Department has announced that a converted cruiser of the enemy has appeared in the Indian Ocean.—*Shanghai Nippo.*

Potatoes Will Escape British Ration Rules

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—In reply to a question asked by Mr. Charles Bathurst, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that it was not proposed to ration potatoes.

GEN. SMUTS IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—General Smuts has arrived.

Three More Proofs Of An Old Saying!

The estate of the late Sir Joseph Beecham has been provisionally valued for the purposes of probate at £1,000,000 and that death duties amounting to £200,000 have already been paid on this amount, says a despatch from London.

As stated at the time of his death, Sir Joseph Beecham's great fortune was largely built up by a policy of bold and judicious advertising, as were also the fortunes of Mr. J. Crossley Eno (Eno's Fruit Salt), £1,611,607; Mr. G. Taylor Fulford (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills), $1,311,000, and many others.

Dardanelles Evidence Not to Be Published For Military Reasons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Mr. Asquith, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the Dardanelles Commission do not recommend the publication of evidence, because parts dealing with naval and military considerations or relationship with the Allies cannot be published without serious detriment to public interests and, therefore, the Government are not prepared to publish them.

Sir Stephen Collins: "Would it not have been better if the report had not been published?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government thought it was bound to publish the report, in consequence of the Act of Parliament appointing the Commission.

Mr. Winston Churchill: "Who is responsible for the excisions?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Foreign Office, Admiralty and War Office made excisions and the Cabinet was responsible.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE LOAN TO CHINA SIGNED

Tokio, March 12.—In the beginning of March the Credit Mobile of Japan and the American International Corporation as well as Siems Carey and Co. signed an agreement to finance the dredging of the Grand Canal of Shantung and Kiangsu. Now, based on the same agreement, it is reported that the negotiations with China to revise the original agreement of the American-China loan for the Grand Canal are in progress. The contents of the American-Japanese agreement are not known but it is reported that the loan for a sum of $6,000,000 will be divided equally between the American and the Japanese financiers respectively and the work will be entrusted to Siems, Carey and Co.

Arkell & Douglas, Inc., Establish Branch Here

Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, Inc., well known shipping and commission merchants, with headquarters in New York City and branches and offices throughout the world, are about to establish themselves in China and Japan with headquarters in Shanghai. Mr. Harry Naftaly, who had been absent from Shanghai for five months in connection with the above arrangements, which were completed in New York City, returned on the Ecuador and will open offices in a few days, and act as agent for the company in the above-named territory.

This is another evidence of the growing interest taken by important American houses in the possibilities of trade with the Orient.

The Weather

New cold period, with probably a gale. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.7 and the minimum 47.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.2 and 39.0.

TURKS AGAIN THRASHED BY RUSSIANS IN PERSIA

Rissotun Captured; Garrison, Hotly Pursued, Retreats Towards Hadjiabad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—A Russian official communique reports: We occupied Rissotun, in the region of Hamadan, on the 8th, after routing the Turks, who withdrew towards Hadjiabad, pressed hard by our forces.

We repulsed gas-attacks made by the enemy, south-west of Lake Narotch and south-east of Kovel.

BERNSTORFF'S JOURNEY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, March 12.—Count Bernstorff has left for Copenhagen.

JAPANESE WARSHIP TO ESCORT GUTHRIE'S BODY

Tokio, March 12.—(Eastern News Agency). The remains of the late Hon. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador to Tokio, will soon be sent home. The Cabinet Council decided on March 12 that to show special respect on the part of the Imperial Government towards the late Ambassador, a warship of the Empire should be sent to escort the remains home. The warship for the escort is not decided but it will be one of the cruisers belonging to the Admiralty now stationed at Yokosuka.

Provinces Backward In Payment of Dues

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 13.—Last month's salt surplus, which amounted to $3,100,000, has been released. Despite the constant appeals of the Central Government to the Provinces, to forward their monthly remittances, only Kiangsu and a few others have complied. The Central Government has, therefore, again telegraphed the provincial authorities, instructing them immediately to forward remittances and warning them not to misappropriate funds.

Senators Disapprove Of Hsiung Hsi-ling

He Declines When Appointed To Be New Chief of Administrative Court

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 13.—Hsiung Hsi-ling, who was recently appointed Chief of the Administrative Court, has submitted a memorial to the President, declining to accept the post. In this connection, it is interesting to note that a number of Senators lodged an interpellation with the Government, protesting against Hsiung Hsi-ling's appointment, alleging that his past career unfitted him for the post.

SEVERANCE TODAY IS MOST PROBABLE, OPINION IN PEKING

Private Cables Here Said Decision Actually Come To Yesterday

INVOLVED ISSUES

Status of Concessions And Disposal of Consuls Are Knotty Problems

TRICK DEFEATED

Premier Too Sharp for Attempt to Show Note Removed Grievance

Special To The China Press

Peking, March 13.—Rumors have been in circulation hourly since early morning that the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany had taken place. The various ministers are in constant consultation and the Waichiaopu is the scene of much activity. At a late hour it is impossible to obtain verification of the reported severance and the most reliable information obtainable is that the actual rupture will not take place until tomorrow afternoon.

(Note: Private telegrams received in Shanghai yesterday afternoon were to the effect that the break with Germany had taken place.)

Many Preliminaries Yet Before Break Definite

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 13.—A period of calm has succeeded the excitement of the past few days. It is not likely that there will be any further development of the Sino-German crisis, at any rate till tomorrow, as many arrangements have to be made before the announcement of the rupture.

A special conference, yesterday, which was attended by the members of the Cabinet and also by prominent politicians and military officials, considered the various measures which must be undertaken after the rupture, many of which are very complicated, as, for example, the question of the retrocession of the German Concessions, especially at Tientsin, where, by the Protocol of 1901, no Chinese troops are allowed within 20 li. The administration of the Concessions after retrocession also presents difficulties, the foreigners residing in them being untaxable by the Chinese, unless special arrangements are made.

Debate Consuls' Position

The question of the disposal of the German Consuls is also attracting considerable attention. It is considered impracticable for China to follow the example of America and permit them to remain, in view of the special privileges of extra-territoriality enjoyed by Consuls in China.

Yesterday afternoon, the German Minister had an audience with President Li Yuan-hung. The proceedings were strictly private, only General Yin Chang, who acted as interpreter, being present.

The formal opening of the Commission for the Study of Diplomatic Problems takes place today. The Commission consists of Tuan Chi-jui, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Wang Shih-chen, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Sun Pao-chi, Hwang Chao-min, Wang Chung-wei, Wang Ta-hsieh, Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu, Hsia Yi-ting, Wu Chao-chu, Chang Kuo-kan, Liu Chung-chieh, Wei Chen-chu, Tin Shih-yuan, Chang Chia-sen and Chow Shan-pei. The Premier is chairman and the Minister of Foreign Affairs is vice-chairman of the Commission.

Premier Foils Trick

On Saturday evening, the German Minister sent a secretary to interview Premier Tuan Chi-jui, to inform him that the German reply to China's protest against ruthless submarine warfare had just been received from Berlin and was friendly and of a satisfactory nature and a rupture of re-

lations would be averted. The interview occurred just after the House of Representatives had approved the policy of the Government.

The Premier demanded to see the reply, but the German Secretary said that it was being translated. The Premier, scenting a trick, refused to discuss the matter further.

German Reply Insincere

The Chinese Government regards the German reply as unsatisfactory, evasive and insincere.

General Wang Chi-hsiang, who has just returned from Szechuen, left for the South, yesterday. He has carried out several successful missions of mediation and it is understood that he has been appointed to undertake the present trip in order to visit high officials and prominent politicians in the South who have expressed disapproval of the Government's policy and to remove their opposition and secure unanimity throughout the country.

Value China's Intervention

Paris, March 11.—Le Petit Parisien, the paper with the largest circulation in France, today devotes a column on its front page to an article in which a distinguished Chinese recalls that the Chinese Republic has always been in favor of the Allies. Chinese republicans have steadily been fighting for justice and liberty.

The intervention of China is not to be under-rated. The Chinese army at present is sufficiently instructed and equipped, well officered and supplied and possesses large reserves. The military schools are in a position to train nearly 5,000 officers a year and this figure could be increased five times, if needed.

The natural resources of China would enable her to supply raw materials for the war, ammunition and machinery, as well as leather, cotton, rice, tea and other commodities.

"'Deutschland uber alles,' who made us feel her gauntlet and invented 'the yellow peril', no doubt realises today how iniquitous her dream was, but it is too late. China being essentially a democratic and sincerely pacific country, is bound to place herself on the side of justice."

Reject Japan's Conditions On Customs Tax Revision

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 13.—According to the Kungyenpao, Japan will agree to a revison of the Chinese Customs taxes only under the condition that iron, iron ore, cotton and wool are exported without being subjected to duty. The Peking Government declines to accept this condition.

Liang Chi-chiao is now living in Pei-hai, the north-western part of the Palace.

Germans In China

The Cabinet has decided how to deal with Germans in China but regarding the Germans in the Customs if they are sent away there will be competition by the Entente Powers to have their own nationals to fill up the vacancies and the Chinese Government has decided to replace Germans with Chinese themselves for the present.

The Shui Wu-chu has arranged with the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs about it, but it is also reported that the Germans in the Maritime Customs will be retained as hitherto.

The number of Germans in the Government services has been reported to the Cabinet as follows:—

The Customs	141
Finance Office	5
Home Office	3
Army Office	3
Educational Department	13
Auditorate	1
Communications Department	53
Total	299

Vice-President's Plans

Japanese news agencies report that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang had been asked by various people in Peking to remain there for some time but suddenly he left Peking on March 11 to return to Nanking. It is believed that he has hastened his return to Nanking to meet General Chang Hsun and Nieh Hsi-chung respectively to fully explain to them the foreign policy of the Peking Government.

Date of Severance

Peking, March 12.—(Eastern News Agency). There are many conflicting reports to the effect that the date to effect the rupture with Germany by China will be in the evening of the 12th, or the evening of the 13th, or within two or three days. However it is generally believed that the rupture will be effected on March 13th.

The Peking correspondent of the Shunpao wires that on the night of March 9 Premier Tuan Chi-jui invited all the members of both Houses of Parliament to the Reception Hall of the Waichiaopu. Over 450 attended. Both Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Fan Yuan-lien attended the guests and the Premier also looked after them. At 9 p.m. all the members were invited to the dining room, when Tuan explained the government's proposals and policy in the present crisis as follows:

The present foreign policy is based on minimising the difficulties and to take up positive action. The Premier dealt with the negotiations with seven of the Entente Powers. He stated that as China's finance might be affected by joining the side of the Entente Powers the Government proposed to revise the tariff and to postpone the payment of indemnity of the Boxer troubles.

Regarding the agreement of the Boxer troubles there is a stipulation not allowing any Chinese troops to be stationed within twenty Chinese miles of foreign settlements in Tientsin and Peking. Mukden lines are guarded by foreign troops and when the Chinese troops pass through these places permission must be obtained from foreign powers and such stipulations are humiliating to an independent power. If China joins the side of the Entente powers such stipulations may be cancelled. Only on March 9 he obtained the reply of the seven Powers in favor of negotiating. Thus he had invited them to tell them the facts and further details will be officially reported to Parliament on March 10, when he hoped to get their united support and then he raised his cup and toasted the guests.

The policy of the Government, says a despatch of March 11, is that after the rupture with Germany the Government will negotiate with the Entente Powers about the tariff revision, the indemnity and the obligations of China, etc., and unless China gets substantial guarantees China will not join the side of the Entente Powers. The majority of the members of Parliament support the Government's policy.

CANTON MONEY TROUBLES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, March 12.—Li Kai-hsien, a former Governor of Kwangtung, is visiting Canton, on behalf of the Central Government, relative to the present financial difficulties. The troops have not been paid for five months. Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor, is calling a financial conference on the 14th.

U. S. Court for China

In the United States Court for China, yesterday, Judge C. S. Lobingier, presiding, admitted the last will and testament of John H. Dadisman to probate. Interesting points are involved is this case, as Mr. Dadisman disappeared from a ship and his body has not been recovered nor proof of death established. Mr. Sterling Fessenden appeared for the proponent. The judgment:

LOBINGIER, J.:

The petition in this proceeding contains the usual averments for the probate of a will and *inter alia* that the testator "died in China on or about the 9th day of February, 1917." There is no direct proof of death—i.e., no-one has been found who saw the testator die or dead but that is not necessary; circumstantial evidence will suffice to prove that as any other fact, and in a civil case like this a preponderance of evidence is sufficient. Nor is it claimed that the testator has been absent for a period approaching that required in order to raise the presumption of death, which is seven years, but again such absence is not necessary; for the circumstances may be such as to warrant a finding that death occurred within a much briefer period. As was said by an eminent judge in a well reasoned opinion:

"The established presumption of fact from the disappearance of an individual under ordinary circumstances, from whom his relatives and acquaintances have never afterwards heard, is that he continues to live for seven years after his disappearance. If this presumption was unaffected by countervailing facts, it would continue in the case at bar until August 22, 1899; but this presumption of fact is not conclusive. It may be overcome, not only when the testimony of those who saw the insured die or saw his body after his death is produced, or when he was last seen in a peril that might probably cause his death, but also when all the facts and circumstances of the case—the possible motives, if any, of the lost one to absent and conceal himself in view of approaching failure, disgrace, or punishment, his possible motives, if any, for returning to his family and occupation, his attachments to the members of his family and his friends, his interest and prospects in his business or occupation, and the extent of the unavailing search that has been made for him—are such that they would take the case out of the category of an ordinary disappearance, and would lead the unprejudiced minds of reasonable men, exercising their best judgment, guided by the established rule that life is presumed to continue seven years after an unexplained disappearance, to the conviction that death had intervened at an earlier date."

In the case at bar the testator, who was a Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had, according to the testimony, been suffering from ill health, including insomnia, for a considerable time and had been compelled to suspend his work. Sickness in his family and other troubles appear also to have preyed upon his mind and he was subject to spells of intense depression so that, as he stated to one of his physicians (Dr. Peter), "sometimes I had to reach up to touch bottom."

As a result of these, he confessed to no less than three persons, the idea of self-destruction had come to him and so late as January 28, less than two weeks before his disappearance, he stated to his wife, referring to a prospective journey, that he had thought of stepping off the boat. There is also testimony of insanity in his family.

Early in February, he left with two companions for a trip to Ningpo during which his demeanor is described as quiet. An incident of the journey was a quarrel between two Chinese one of whom tried to drown. On the return trip he dined with his companions but failed to join in their conversation. He retired to his cabin (which he occupied alone) about 9 p.m. and has not been seen since. The ship reached port about 4 a.m. and of the five foreign passengers, the testator's companions went ashore about 5 a.m. and the other two about 6, but no-one saw the testator leave though some of the Chinese crew were on watch most of the time. Before leaving the ship one of his companions went to testator's cabin and found it unoccupied but his clothes were there and assumed that he had gone to the toilet room. When he failed to appear his effects were removed and all the clothes which he had taken with him were found in his cabin with the exception of night wear and a sweater.

It is, of course, possible that after the ship docked, the testator might have left it through one of the lower exits; but in that case even if he had escaped the notice of the crew, who were then stirring, and had gone ashore in night attire he would naturally soon have been observed and reported; or even if he had obtained Chinese clothes (and that would have been difficult without disclosure) the disguise could hardly have been postponed long. In this land of curiosity and rumor such an incident would hardly pass unnoticed and considerably more than a month has now elapsed without the semblance of tidings. Moreover such a course would imply a voluntary and premeditated flight and for that no motive has been suggested. Indeed such an explanation seems the most unnatural of all. As was said in a leading case already cited:

"No greater wrong could be done to the character of the man than to account for his absence, even after the lapse of a few short months, upon the ground of a wanton abandonment of his family and friends. He could have lived a good and useful life to but little purpose if those who knew him could even entertain such a suspicion. The reasons that the evidence above mentioned raises a presumption of death are obvious; absence from any other cause, being without motive and inconsistent with the very nature of the person, is improbable. It is suggested in argument that such absence may be on account of insanity. That may be possible but as death under such circumstances is more probable than insanity in the absence of evidence thereof, the law raises a presumption of death."

For while there is a presumption of life there is also a presumption of good faith and innocent conduct and under circumstances like those here proved it would seem that

"the presumption of the continuance of life must yield to the stronger presumption of innocence."

The finding of the trial Judge in another leading case whose facts were closely parallel to these was:

"I do not pretend to assert that the death of Clotworthy Boyd has been demonstrated. Indeed, it is possible that he still lives and is secreting himself. But, after listening attentively to the witnesses and observing closely their demeanor, I have come to the conclusion, I am convinced, that Clotworthy Boyd met an untimely end on the night of July 31, 1875, and that he is dead."

Paraphrasing this language we are unable to say that the death of the testator has been demonstrated nor is that necessary. But we are convinced that all signs point to his having leaped overboard and drowned at sea before his ship reached port. We consider the evidence, therefore, sufficient to justify us in finding:

1. That John Hunter Dadisman was an American citizen with property in China sufficient to give this Court jurisdiction in probate proceedings.
2. That the instrument attached to the petition and presented for probate is his last will and testament.
3. That he died on or about February 9, 1917.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that said instrument be admitted to probate and that Letters Testamentary issue to the petitioner, the one named therein as executrix, upon her taking the oath and executing a bond as required by law.

HAYASHI IN PEKING

Peking, March 12.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, returned to his post at Peking at 1.30 a.m. on March 12 from Japan when many Japanese and Chinese welcomed him.

At 5 p.m. Baron Hayashi paid a visit to Premier Tuan Chi-jui and reported the return to his post and also reported the views of the Japanese Government on the present situation.

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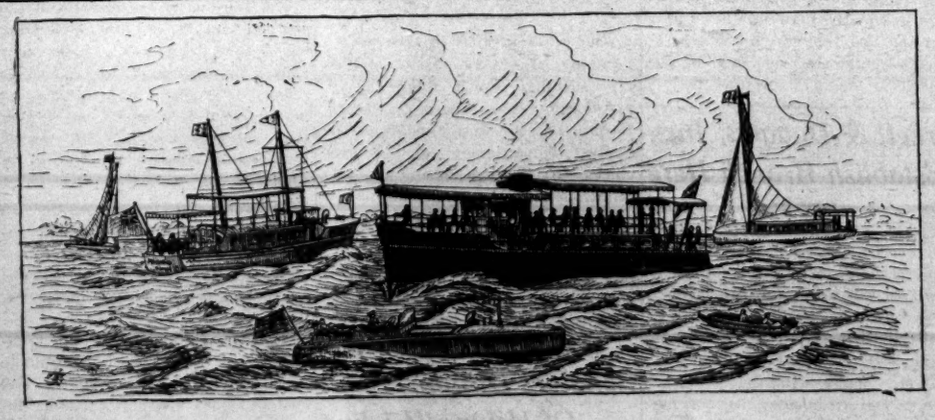

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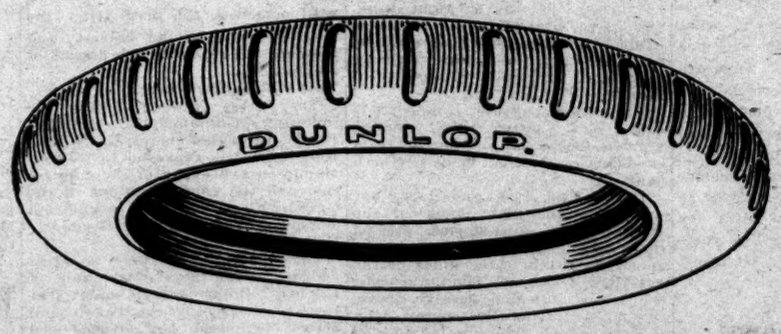

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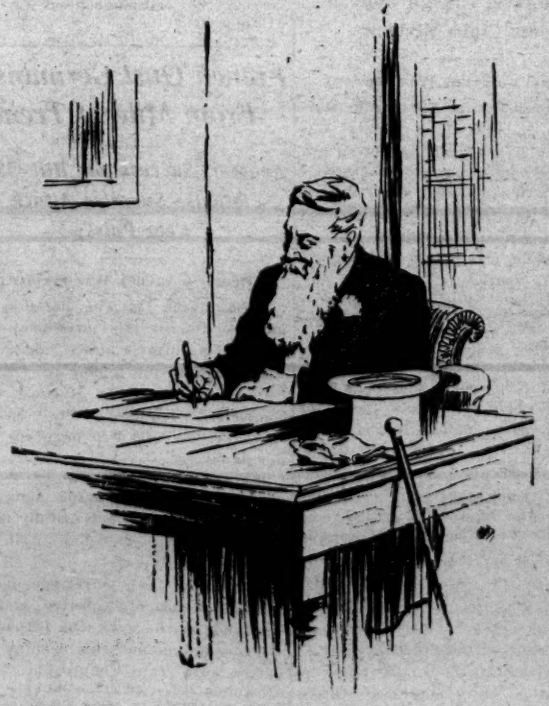

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Force Of Increasing Power Put Against Weakening Foe

That Is Position of the Allies and the Germans on The West Front, Where the War Must Be Decided

An unusually vivid and searching description of a visit to the west front is contained in the sketch reproduced below from The Nation. The article contains some interesting sidelights on and interpretations of things seen behind and on the battle front in France. The writer calls his article "A Visit to the Front."

By H. W. M. in the Nation

No layman without long practical and theoretical experience of war, lacking the topographical mind, unequipped with the power to assimilate great masses of a special kind of detail, and gather them into a critical estimate of one of the most intricate of problems, can be an authoritative judge of a modern campaign: and I would offer no such observation as the result of a brief visit to the British front. I will simply record the impression that nearly every such observer carries away with him, namely, that on the Western front—in effect, the only land front of final consequence—the main issue is decided. It must be taken for what it is worth. War is an immense complex of moral and material conditions. At the front you see one side of the material issue. You do not see the other. You have the reports which you hope and believe are the true ones; you have not the reports that may set the special facts you note or are detailed to you in a different light. But one thing you can discern, for it is borne in on you with every wind of the spirit that blows. A force of increasing power, mobility, moral, stands against a force decreasing relatively in all these particulars. The tests of this assertion? They are many. Today the Franco-British Armies are an essentially unharassed body of soldiers and workers, pursuing their many tasks of transport, fortification, artillery menace and preparation, with little interruption from the enemy. The German armies are an essentially harassed body. Their trenches, batteries, lines of communication, are more constantly under fire from a great number of guns, and are more often raided. From one body, again, proceeds, as the result of offensive actions, small and great, a heavy drain of prisoners and a considerable and growing stream of deserters, whose excuses for finding their way from their lines to ours fail to cover the truth that they are sick of the war. No such diminution affects the other. The fiercer pressure of the grand assaults has been such as to cause a loss in the battles of the Somme which a calculation, based on the German statistics, fixes at 700,000 men, drawn from over 131 divisions—all passed through the fire of these engagements. There is not a comparable total of British and French losses.

The general effect of annoyance and attrition reflects itself, again, in the nervous, home-sick, desperately weary, and unhappy tone of the letters of the German soldiers and in the physical condition of the prisoners. The armies thus assailed are not so well-fed as they were, nor as regularly supplied. As our gun-power grows and the "strafing" of the German trenches is pursued through this wet and lowering winter—thus far the worst of the three—there must be further slips in the yielding moral of their wonderful organization. I witnessed one of these annoying actions, and was assured that it was typical. The German artillery reply was hardly noticeable. All along the line the roll of our fire hardly stops; and its severity and power of concentration are fed from a steadily broadening stream of supply which grows more mobile, and qualifies the static character of the front. In the earlier stages of the war the endurance was usually on our side, the punishment on theirs. Their policy of reserving fire is, of course, a plan of economy for the spring battles; but it implies a long and grave discouragement of their much tried ranks. As far as one can observe, the lessons of the war are steadily learned. The two army systems, the British and the French, are as far as possible assimilated, and after each important action, a body of staff officers from one army examines the work of the other. I have heard regimental officers complain that the methods of attack are too stereotyped, and that their experience, and their suggestion of more varied and mobile methods, are not enough considered. But the general growth in intelligence of direction seems clear.

None of these factors can fairly be called decisive. The Germans may have in store a great reply to our next offensive, and till that has been dealt with no prudent soldiers will speak of them as a beaten army. But, one asks, how long can they stand a siege, so sustained, so full of misery and toil to our better-fed, more cheerful, and less intimidated boys, and yet so much fuller to theirs? The war swells to its grand diapason. Its fury cannot be prolonged; it is too dreadful, too mad, to be worth the forethought and skill that are daily spent on it. But one cannot but feel that if these minor considerations of detail are in harmony with all the major propositions—e.g., if the strategy and tactics are good, if there is a sufficiency of well-trained men and material, if there is no diversion of force from the great war-theater to the small, and if the politicians do not set the soldiers tasks impossible of fulfilment—the German land war machine can hardly last much longer, even in its present seeming integrity.

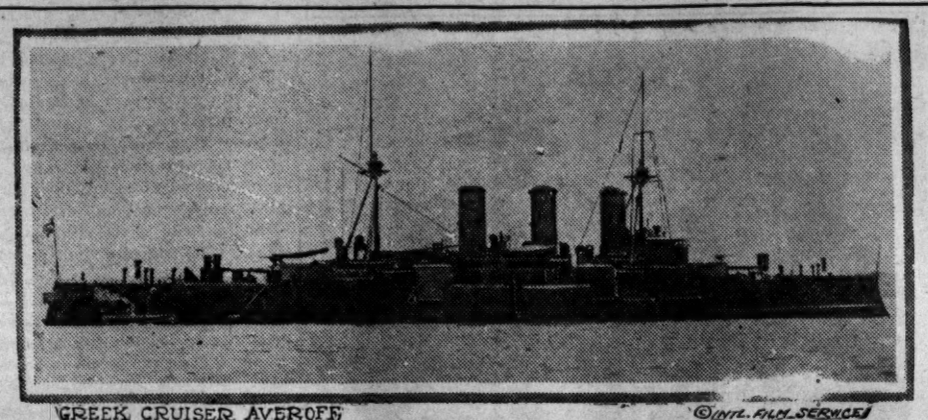
But what is an Army? What is it made for? Most obviously for a Gargantuan consumption of work and money. Travel along the road from Calais to the front, and for long miles your course is among the implements for filling and repairing the seeming-stable but really moving cities of men of which it is composed. The fillers and repairers consist in the main of navies, road-sweepers, drivers, chauffeurs, cyclists, carriers, engineers, fitters, carpenters, doctors, nurses, road guides, trains of motor-lorries, wagons, carts (including hand-carts, pushed by marching soldiers), converted London 'buses (filled with cheerful choruses of pilgrims bound for "Blighty") The stream thickens into a block till a railhead or a roadside "dump" relieves it, and then flows more and more lazily till it thins down from its central roar into a sort of suburban quietude, with fewer khaki figures, fewer carts and carriages; and in their stead, groups of men standing round sky pointing iron tubes and handling them. They are the batteries. This is the front that is so plentifully fed; beyond is the region where trench war goes on, and wet, tired boys live and die together in the mud. These men may lose their lives any moment. Even you the pampered civilian, have a chance (a small one) of losing your own if you happen to be the center of one of those two or three puffs of blue or yellow smoke that rise from the scabrous soil to right and left of you. Here are the masterworkers (in no way regardful of you), and here in the air the whistle and roar of the things that they deal in. But neither there nor anywhere, save in the mind of God, is the meaning and issue of their "work."

For if the first-fruits of war we to be its last, the world would not be a cheerful place to live in. Look around you. Is this a bit of France, or a little landscape in Hell? There is less to show that men have ever lived on it than in some Egyptian sand heap from which a bust of Rameses sticks out. Yet the banks of the Somme were a well-peopled district before the field grey soldiers over the ridge settled down to their "business" there. Now, after the toil of generations dust has turned to dust again; not one stone stands upon another. Barely can you trace the fast fading chart of this vanished life. A line of powdered rubble marks the village street; that raised hump behind it was the church; a little tangle of rusty, twisted crosses still covers the sleeping place of the dead. Nothing else remains, neither here nor a few paces further on, where the next village began Nature laid out this scrofulous desert in gently rounded downs, and the soil was as the soil of Sussex, alternating clay with chalk. Now, as far as the eye can carry, from ridge to ridge, along which our soldiers have crept and run, dug themselves in, and hunted their enemies out, every use of the soil that is of service to man has disappeared. A little thin grass or a few coarse weeds faintly color the narrow strips of No Man's Land, across which the bullets flew and the bombs were thrown, and even they are broken by the soldiers' cemeteries. Otherwise and end would indeed seem to have come upon the four corners of this pleasant land. The plough cannot touch it, for it is strewn thick and deep with unexploded shells. Other than vermin, no beast can live there, for between the immense craters torn out by the explosion of the mines and the shallower shellpits, the earth has been churned into a kind of sea, made angry by the storm that passed over it. A few splintered stumps stand in the path of these struggles, woods no longer; they are as the stripped masts of some stranded wreck. A great belt of France and Flanders has thus been made more infertile than the waters that enclose it. No pen can picture its desolation, its hideous tint and aspect; only the memory of it will live in the shy corners of thousands of souls till death.

This of the country. What of the town? The famous city of Arras was occupied for some days by the Germans. Now it lies just outside their lines, the object of a vengeance in which only a slight military object appears. It possessed about 40,000 inhabitants. Of these a few hundred linger on, risking the gas shells and shrapnel, and camped in the ample cellars with which the city is honeycombed. Its four chief glories—the great square, with its Spanish colonade and pretty gabled houses, of a singular delicacy of coloring and design, its modern cathedral and bishop's palace, and its richly decorated town hall, have either been utterly destroyed or reduced to skeleton images of their old seemliness. A cupola or two, a miniature Corinthian column, an arch, a bit of embroidery instone, remain of the last building; something more of the others. But the town is dead. All the symbols and seats of its activities and pieties have been crushed out. Whole streets of houses had had their flanks ripped open, and their domesticities pitifully exposed. The dominant group of buildings might have furnished an observation post. But its existence is absolutely denied, nor does the need for it appear, for our line stands well above the German position. From such deeds, far more than from the most desperate encounters in battle, the bitterness of the war has sprung, and the cave dwellers of Arras are among its embodiments. The same savage spirit seems to have turned on the noble church of Albert, crowned by the glittering statue of the Virgin. The barracks have been spared, the church tower has been smitten; and the Virgin, stooping from her dizzy seat to the earth; her figure retained only by the iron pedestal, offers it the babe in her arms, with an almost desperate gesture of appeal. The local legend has it that when the statue falls the German tryanny will fall too. *Ainsi soit-il!* But why limit the symbolism of the stooping Virgin? Take (she seems to say), oh foolish peoples, my long-proffered, long-rejected gift of Love, for it is for the healing of your wounds."

And yet it is not from the armies that one turns with a sense of the interminableness and vindictiveness of the war: The soldier measures his life in terms more of fatigue and discomfort than of fear; and here his enemies are his fellow-sufferers, chilled by the same cold, smitten by the same diseases, hurt by the same weapons. The popular name of the enemy is a clue to this attitude. There are no "Germans" or "Huns" at the front; only "Boches." The Boche may be killed without malice; he is neither abused nor despised, nor his deeds confounded with those of his directors. I think the soldiers feel that if they are properly led, they are completely his masters in the rushes over No Man's Land which are the working model of the battle plan; indeed, the theory of German invincibility or superiority was never held by the British Army, and only by the French before the Battle of the Marne. That issue is settled. There will be no superior brand of German militarism left when all the dread samples have been taken and sifted. But the feeling of a common humanity will remain. I am convinced that as the armies return home, they will gradually disinfect each nation of the poison of race-hatred that corrodes it. They have seen death, not talked of it; met it in months of waiting misery, and in moments of fierce excitement; never with the Idealogue's notion that war in itself could be good. I believe' therefore, that if the politician can contrive a peace, the fighting man will keep it and make it real and lasting. Even now the understanding of the war proceeds not from churches or studies, but from thousands of hospital beds and miles of sodden, stinking trench. Speech will follow later, and I believe it will come as a deliverance from evil. "Do not fear" (writes one of these men) "that the life of the spirit is drying in us, nor that hope or energy will be spent. To some few of us at any rate the hope of helping to found some 'city of God' carries us away from these present horrors, and beyond the graver in tolerance of thought as we see it in our papers. We shall not faint, and the energy and endurance we have used here on an odious task we shall be able to redouble in the creative work that peace will bring to do."

Greek Navy Now in Hands of The Allies



GREEK CRUISER AVEROFF ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

The cruisers Kilkis, Lemnos, and Averoff are operating under the direction of the Allies. The entire Greek navy is now under the command of the Allied naval authorities. French and British sailors man these vessels.

JAPAN FOREIGN OFFICE DEFENDS BRITISH STEP

Furuya Says Measure Limiting Imports Is Justifiable And Unavoidable

Tokio, March 4.—Mr. S. Furuya, director of the Commerical Bureau of the Foreign Office, delivered an address at the Kanagawa perfectural office, Yokohama, on the subject of the new British measure limiting imports. Mr. Furuya said that the new step is an unavoidable one on Great Britain's part, as it is the only possible way to protect her interests while the submarines are loosed.

Human Side of War

Lord Kimberley, presiding at the Norfolk Appeal Tribunal put into operation his expressed intention of regarding men who had not been medically examined as having passed Class A. In the case of a hairdresser, Lord Kimberley said no one went to get a shave nowadays except millionaires. "I don't have anyone to shave me," he remarked. "I use one of those scrapers which you can buy now for 5s. each. Moreover, you don't stand a chance of having your ear cut off." In allowing the hairdresser a little time his lordship remarked, "Meanwhile I should lay in a store of nice garden rakes if I were you. You can sell them to your customers and make a fortune."

"Do you take sugar?" was the question put to every customer who ordered tea or coffee on January 23 in the restaurants of Messrs. Lyons, where no sugar of any description was to be seen on the tables. If the customer said "Yes" the waitress brought two pieces in a paper cup. They were about three-quarters of the size of an ordinary lump.

A letter to the Daily Mail says: When Lord Devonport issued his most excellent and timely order prohibiting the feeding of pheasants with grain, probably no one quite realised the result—that the grain newly sowed by the farmer would become the feeding grounds of these once artificially fed now half-starved birds. An extension of the pheasant-killing season through the month of February, together with a general permission to the public to snare, would save many acres of grain from destruction.

A British War Office notice says: One thousand women are urgently required to enrol as cooks and waitresses for duty with various units in the Army. Age 18-45. Salary. £26 per annum, free uniform after probation, laundry allowance, insurance, fares refunded on reporting. Applicants must be willing to be drafted anywhere in the United Kingdom. Terms of Service.—One month's probation, and after completion of this period of probation an agreement must be signed for one year's service or for duration of the war.

The London Commissioner of Police has been asked to reconsider the question of granting licences to women to drive taxicabs. "Women are in charge of taxicabs in Birmingham, Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Weymouth, and, I think, Glasgow," said Mrs. Charlesworth, the organiser of the Women's Volunteer Reserve. "There are many dozens in London who wish to take up the work, and their ability to do so cannot be doubted. The chief stumbling-block continues to be the attitude adopted by the men's union. I have offered to discuss the matter with their president, but without result."

The heaviest sentence yet imposed on a munition worker for smoking was inflicted at a North Midland police court January, when a young man named Edward Faulkner was sentenced to three months' hard labor for smoking a cigarette in the most dangerous part of the premises, where explosive was scattered about. When spoken to he threw his cigarette down. "I quite forget myself; I was not thinking," he told the magistrate.

At the London City Local Tribunal Messrs. Ring and Brymer, of Cornhill, caterers for Mansion House entertainments, sought exemption for Mr. Henry Borthwick, a chef aged 36 and weighing 14 stone. Mr. Borthwick said that his general health was fair but he was subject to colds. If he was on his feet for many hours he had to rest next day. It was stated that 38 of the firm's 39 employees of military age were in the Army. One month's postponement with leave to apply again.

Officer, to Irish orderly who cleaned his breeches by scrubbing: "Scrubbed them! Confound it, man, have you tried ammonia?" Orderly: "Y-y-yes, yer honor; and they fits me foine!"—Magazine of the Fifth London General Hospital.

Lord Knutsford at the meeting of Barclay's Bank in January said: "A few days ago I was trying to explain the word 'moratorium' to a friend, who turned to me and said 'Why, isn't there a good one at Golder's Green?'"

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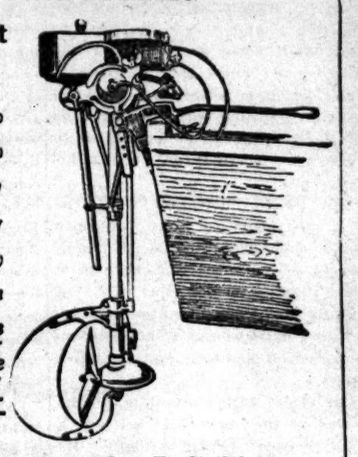

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Liberty Of Nation Is Peril, Says Root; Train All to Fight

Real Stresses Have Proved Volunteer System a Failure, Tells Defense Congress; Monroe Doctrine Threatened

Washington, January 25.—In a speech that greatly stirred an audience of 2,000 in the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, which began its sessions here today, Elihu Root demanded a return to universal military service as the only absolute safeguard of American liberty for the future. He boldly championed the side of the Entente Powers in the European war, declaring that they are fighting "for the liberty and peace of my children."

Judge Alton B. Parker, Honorary Vice-President of the National Security League, under whose auspices the Congress of Constructive Patriotism is being held, presided at the afternoon session today and introduced Mr. Root.

Standing Room at Premium

The Congress, men and women, gave Mr. Root a hearty ovation. Standing room was at a premium in the large ballroom of the New Willard Hotel, and Mr. Root was at his best.

The former Senator's subject was "America's Present Needs."

"America's need," said the former Senator, "is a reawakening of the spirit of a free, self-governing democracy. And unless we are to wait until some great and terrible misfortune brings that awakening, each one of us whose eyes are open to the condition and the demands of the times must do his utmost to render his service and awaken his fellows."

Mr. Root declared that the original theory of our American Government was the theory of universal service. He read the text of the Militia Act of May 7, 1792, calling for the organization into military units of every male between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

Mr. Root called attention to the fact that the European war is a "war between entire nations." He said that with this kind of war our "little provision of a small army and a small National Guard is incompetent to deal. We have already discovered that he can't get through volunteering any considerable increase." He declared this was true in 1812, when the draft had to be resorted to, and again in the Civil War.

Volunteer System a Failure

"Whenever the real stresses come," said Mr. Root, "since we have abandoned the old universal system of this Act of 1792, the volunteer system has proved to be insufficient. And now a thousand times more will it be incompetent when whole nations engage in war."

Mr. Root declared that it was upon the old monarchical principle that individuals derive their rights from the State, and that because the exigencies of the State are superior to all individual rights the European war was started.

"Upon that principle little Servia was served with an ultimatum that demanded the surrender of her independence, and upon her failure to comply to the uttermost she was overwhelmed," said Mr. Root. "Upon that principle little Belgium, that had no quarrel with anybody, was served with a demand that she surrender her independent rights as a neutral and violate her solemn agreements to preserve her neutrality, and upon her refusal to surrender her rights and violate her faith she was overwhelmed.

"And that principle is still maintained and asserted to be right. It doesn't matter much what you think about these things. It doesn't matter that I think they are immoral and criminal, as I do. It doesn't matter, I think, that if that principle of national conduct is to be maintained and approved in this world, then liberty and civilization must die. What does matter is that approximately one-half the military power of the world supports the proposition.

'Then Freedom Will Die'

"And I say to you, and I wish I could say it to every American, if that principle of national conduct be approved in the struggle that is pending, be approved by the free people of America, be approved by the conscience of the civilized world, then our American freedom will surely die, and die while we live."

Mr. Root quoted from the original German peace offer that "we were forced to take the sword for justice and for liberty of national evolution."

"It was national evolution that overran Servia," he shouted. "It was national evolution that crushed Belgium. And national evolution has not confined itself to the pathway to the Channel or to the pathway to the Bosphorus. It has extended over Asia and Africa, all over the world, except America, North and South—eager, grasping and resolute, gathering in under its flag, under dominion, under national control the territory of the earth.

"All nations have been attacked during this last half century. Aye, listen to me, many crimes have been committed. No nations that I know have been guiltless—none. Neither England, nor France, nor Russia, nor Germany, nor Austria, nor the United States, for we still have to answer for Mexico. But the world is partitioned—Asia, Africa, Australia, the islands of the sea—all taken up, except America.

Sees Monroe Doctrine in Peril

"And we stand here with the Monroe Doctrine against the push and sweep of that mighty tendency of national evolution. How long will the Monroe Doctrine be worth the paper it was written on in 1823 if that condition is to go on?"

Mr. Root declared the Monroe Doctrine has been maintained by the belief that Americans were ready to fight for their rights, by the balance of power in Europe and indirectly by England's fleet.

"What will the Monroe Doctrine be worth if we are not ready to protect it?" he asked. "Suppose the result of this war is such that these foreign influences which have helped preserve the Doctrine disappear and we aren't ready to defend it. Worthless. What will it mean if a foreign naval power, a real naval power, a real military power, obtains a naval base in the Caribbean Sea, or in those islands of the Pacific off Panama? Our interest in the Panama Canal will be as worthless to use as the Bosphorus is to Russia.

"For why shouldn't this principle of national aggression be applied to us? Why shouldn't it be applied to Central and South America and the West Indies? Here we all are, rich, undefended, supine—fair game for anybody who wants national evolution."

Praises Peace Speech

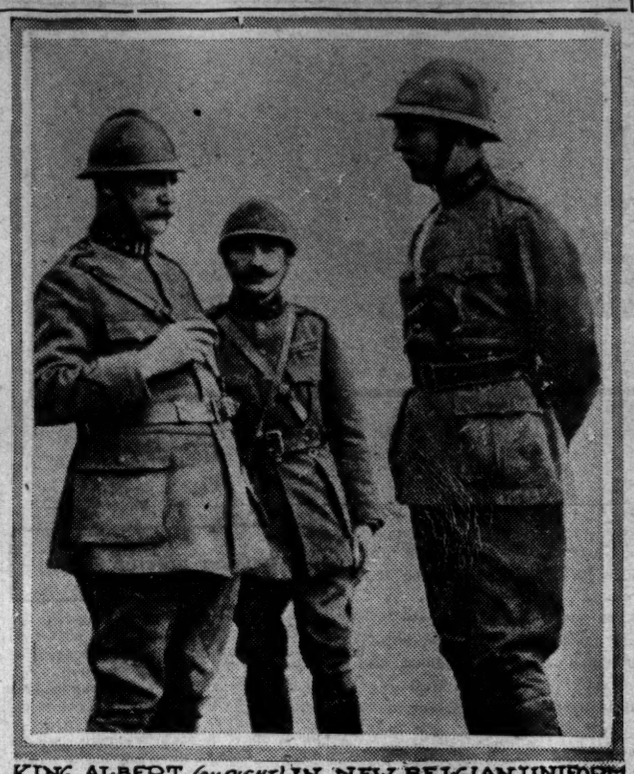
Mr. Root strongly commended President Wilson's recent speech in the Senate, declaring that "the kind of peace he describes is the peace that I long for. But the way he sees to preserve that peace is by preparedness for war." The former Senator frankly stated that he did not understand some of the things said by the President. "But the peace that the President describes involves the absolute destruction and abandonment of the principles upon which this war was begun.

"It does not say 'Servia,' it doesn't say "Belgium," but the chosen head of the American people has declared the principles of the American democracy in unmistakable terms. And every word of that declaration, which I believe truly represents the conscience and judgment of the American people, denounces the sacrifice of Belgium and of Servia and the principles upon which they were made.

"If that peace, the peace that enthrones in the world the principles of individual liberty and national right, and national subjection to the law of morals can be obtained without any further military pressure, then thank God for it. But, if it cannot be obtained without such further military pressure as to end in victory, then let us pray for the victory."

As Mr. Root concluded with an expression of personal gratitude to "those men who are fighting in the trenches in France and Belgium and Russia and Italy and the Balkans today for the liberty and peace of my children's children," the audience rose and thundred its applause.

King of Belgians in New Uniform



KING ALBERT (ON RIGHT) IN NEW BELGIAN UNIFORM

At the right is King Albert of Belgium in the new uniform with which the Belgian troops are now equipped. It resembles the British khaki uniform to a great extent, although the steel helmet is more on the order of the French helmet.

Germany's Mexican Plot Absurd, Viscount Motono

No Proposals Of Any Kind Received In Tokio, He Says; 'Not Worth Consideration,' Is Attitude

Tokio, March 3.—The story of attempts at an alliance between Japan, Germany and Mexico was branded as ridiculous in a statement given out yesterday by Viscount Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"First, it is absurd to suppose that Japan would, under any circumstances, desert the Allies and join Germany," he said. "In the second place, it is preposterous to imagine that Mexico could induce Japan to follow such a course."

Viscount Motono said that no proposals of any kind had ever been received in Tokio from Mexico.

"This plot shows what mental delusions Germany is laboring under to presume that such a course of events could ever be possible," he added.

It may be reliably stated that Japan had never heard of the German designs until yesterday morning, when advices were received from Ambassador Sato. It is the belief of number of prominent officials here that Germany's aims have been to cause discord among the Allies and create distrust toward Japan in America. It is not believed that she believed such a dream could ever materialize. These officials seem to consider the act as little more than a German political move, calulated to have a certain amount of effect, particularly in the United States.

'Not Worth Consideration'

"The story is not worth serious consideration," said a Japanese well versed in diplomatic affairs, when interviewed by the Nippon Dempo News Agency yesterday afternoon. "When General Carranza, provisional President of Mexico, proposed to the United States government some time ago that as a means to make Germany stop her new submarine policy, the neutral countries should prohibit their peoples supply of arms, ammunition, and provisions to any of the belligerents in Europe, it was believed that Germany was behind Carranza. It is quite easy to suppose that the Germans think the best way to prevent the United States from opening hostilities against Germany is to menace the United States through Mexico, her neighboring country.

"The German idea in proposing such a plan was to make Mexico ask Japan to join hands with Germany and Mexico against the United States, thus placing the United States in a very difficult position. Such a plan tells us what a desperate position Germany occupies. Perhaps the story has been put into circulation to cause estrangement between Japan and her allies.

"Even should Mexico really join with Germany against the United States, what menace would such a union be against the United States? I doubt if Mexico in her present state can render any effective asistrance to Germany. I am told that the Japanese government has received from the government of Mexico no communication on the matter."

Indicates Germany's Desperation

The German proposal failed to elicit editorial comment by any of the Japanese papers, except the Nichi, in their early editions last night. The Japanese press and public appears to be taking the story unconcernedly.

The Nichi Nichi says that the instructions to the Minister to Mexico show how desperate Germany has become, with the situation becoming blacker for her. The Nichi Nichi says that Germany must be admired, however, for her ingenuity in concocting schemes for sowing dissension among the Allies.

The aim of Germany in this move, the Nichi-Nichi believes, is to prevent the United States from declaring war, which Berlin is now convinced must be the outcome of the present situation. Germany has approached General Carranza and tried to approach Japan through the Mexican President, thus threatening the United States from many sides. But the paper does not believe that Carranza is so lacking in good sense as to become Germany's cat's paw in this scheme, when it is evident that Germany is unable to render any military assistance to Mexico in case of hostilities between Mexico and America.

Ambassador Sato's Views

Washington, March 2.—The Japanese Embassy here has given out the following statement:

"Regarding the alleged German attempt to induce Japan and Mexico to make war upon the United States, published by the Press this morning the Japanese Embassy, while lacking information as to whether such an intimation has ever reached Tokio, desires to state most emphatically that no invitation of this sort would, under any circumstances, be entertained by the Japanese Government, which is in entire accord and in close relations with the other Powers on account of former agreements and our common cause, and, moreover, because of our good friendship with the United States, which is every day growing in sincerity and cordiality."

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FORD WOULD LEND FORTUNE TO NATION

Government Can Have What It Wants, Says Auto Builder, Without Interest

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Resting Quietly, He Tells What His Factory Can Do If War Comes

New York, February 9.—Henry Ford's spare money—and he certainly has a lot of it—"too much," he has sometimes remarked, "for any one man to try to keep all to himself"—will be at the disposal of the United States Government, as well as the 46,000 employees and the wonderful Dedroit factory he has already offered, in the event of the United States being drawn into the European war.

And the Ford fortune, if lent to the Government, will be lent on the same principle that he has already enunciated as to his factory, his employees and his own time.

No profit.

"Whatever part the Government needs of what I've got," Mr. Ford said to a World reporter, "the Government may have when it requires it. And the loan will be without any interest. There will be no percentage. No profit. I don't want to make anything. I wouldn't take a cent of profit from the Government under any circumstances."

Pacifists Make Good Fighters

The slender, gray-haired manufacturer at whom the world smiled in 1915 when he took the peace ship to Europe in an effort to end the war, and who is one of the best-known "pacifists" in existance, was taking things easy in a private apartment where he has been staying in this city for the last few days, when he talked last night to The World man. The interviewer accompanied him on the peace trip and has since enjoyed his confidence.

"You can't tell about us pacifists," Mr. Ford laughed. "Sometimes I think a pacifist is like a cat. It may seem a gentle creature that you can fondle—an inoffensive, harmless sort of thing. But back a cat up in a corner—or a pacifist—and you've got the worst kind of a fighter you've ever seen.

"Now, I don't believe in offensive fighting, either for an individual or a nation, but if anybody attacks me or attacks the United States, believe me, I'm going to fight and fight hard. And sometimes the best thing a pacifist can do is to help get a fight over as quickly as possible."

Mr. Ford didn't dwell upon his idea of lending his fortune to the Government. He simply stated it in a quiet, matter-of-fact way. Indeed, his mention of it came out casually.

"The other day I was on my way across New York to take a train for Washington," he said, "and I noticed a lot of flags flying. A good many of them seemed to be from bank buildings. They all seemed patriotic—for profit.

"But I didn't see any signs of picks or shovels, or khaki, about those bank buildings, indicating that they were offering any practical help to the nation except what they could profit from."

Available Assets, $100,000,000

The talk turned to Mr. Ford's offer to the President and Secretary Daniels to turn over his factory, his men and his own time, without gain, to make motor boats or "baby submarines" for the Government, and then he casually remarked:

"And the Government can have my money, too."

The extent of Mr. Ford's fortune is not known. It is a low estimate, however, for the interviewer who talked to him last night and has talked to him many times before, to place his immediately available asserts, cash, bonds and the like, at $100,000,000, and his total resources at perhaps five times that sum.

He did not continue on the topic of lending his money. He simply stated that he would, and then turned his attention to what he could do in a manufacturing way for the President and the country.

For instance, he could manufacture 3,000 motor cars a day, each equipped with bodies that would carry perhaps ten men and could travel twenty-four hours a day if necessary at a fairly high speed.

"Think what they could transport in the way to troops," he said.

His Baby Submarine Project

He could also make a tremendous number of "baby submarines"—little undersea craft to be manned by a single individual, which would carry at their noses "pills on poles," the pills to be high explosives, and the "poles" to be long, protruding arrangements which would guarantee safety to the operator.

These, Mr. Ford says, could destory the most powerful battleship an enemy might send here and, naturally, could wipe out any troop ships by which an enemy might endeavor to land invaders. They could be turned out very easily and simply and at little more cost than an automobile.

"I'll stake my reputation as a manufacturer on those little submarines." Mr. Ford said. And he admitted that considerable experimentation had been done with them in the last few years—altogether successfully.

Mr. Ford, of course, hopes that there will be no war. Nevertheless, he says: "The President did the right thing exactly and I'll back him up as far as I can go." But if there is war, the manufacturer is highly confident of American success.

We've got the greatest nation in the world," he said. "We get the cream of all nations. Every man who comes here comes because he has grit enough and confidence enough in himself to break away from the old ties and come where he has opportunity. And in manufacturing or fighting or anything else you can't beat that kind of a man—that kind of an American."

Weddings

Jordan-Walsh

Tokio, March 7.—Not entirely unexpected by many of her fellow-passengers, Miss Margaret V. Walsh of Los Angeles and Mare Island, Cal., was met at the dock by Mr. Faison Jordan of Kalgan, China, when she arrived at Yokohama on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador, yesterday evening. They will be married at the United States Consulate-General in Yokohama this morning.

Mr. Jordan, who is manager of the British-American Tobacco Company at Kalgan, met the California girl when he was in San Francisco on business two years ago. Announcement of the engagement soon followed. Miss Walsh is a cousin of Surgeon Harry Turner of the United States gunboat Helena, which is now at Canton. Mr. Jordan is a native of Norfolk, Va., but has been in China for the last seven years. After their marriage the couple will tour Japan before leaving for Kalgan, where they will live.

ENGLAND WOULD INVEST 2 BILLIONS IN CANADA

Proposal to Improve 2,000,000 Acres of Land to Help Pay Empire's War Debt

Montreal, Canada, February 3.—A London despatch to the Montreal Star today says:

"Is Canada willing to see 2,000,000 acres of land in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia developed forthwith by British State money to provide the means of paying off the empire's war debt? This stupendous proposition is today put before the public by the newly formed Empire Resources Committee, of which Earl Grey, Lord Desborough, Lord Plymouth, Lord Selborne, Rudyard Kipling, Horace Plunkett, Sir Starr Jameson, Colonel Grand Norden, and Morton Frewen are members.

"Lord Milner gives the scheme his blessing and would be President but for his membership in the War Cabinet. The memorandum of the committee suggests that an imperial board be formed to arrange with the Dominion of Canada for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of arable land in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia for, say, £40,000,000, ($200,000,000,) paid by England at the rate of £10,000,000 yearly on the consideration that the Dominion Government spend the whole capital in the immediate development of her lands. It is believed that the value of these lands would so increase that the empire would receive in cash £4,000,000,000, which is the value of its debts for the war.

"The committee realizes that this and similar plans affecting the other dominions are dependent upon arrangements with the Governments of the dominions which, it says, are pending. Meanwhile the committee is proceeding with suggestions affecting the resources of the crown colonies and protectorate of India."

NEW CHINA BUDGET

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 13.—Parliament recently refused to consider the Budget, owing to lack of details. The Ministry of Finance has now drawn up an explanatory statement and also detailed accounts and estimates of the various Ministries, which have been submitted to the Cabinet, prior to being handed to Parliament.

Challenge Germans' Right To Sue in U.S. Court Here

Severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was responsible for an interesting legal argument being addressed to the Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, yesterday, in the case of Messrs. Schnabel, Gaumer and Co. versus the Garland Steamship Co.

The hearing was on the following notice, filed by Mr. J. W. Rice on behalf of the Garland Steamship Co.

Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the plaintiffs.

Notice

1.—That the Government of the United States of America has heretofore severed diplomatic relations with the German Empire and has withdrawn its diplomatic and consular representatives from said Empire and has otherwise severed and ceased all friendly intercommunication and relations with said Empire and friendly relations and intercommunication do not exist at this date between the United States of America and the German Empire: that the Government of the United States of America has instructed its diplomatic and consular representatives in China forthwith to cease and refuse to perform good offices for the subjects of the German Empire.

2.—That it appears from the Petition of the Plaintiffs herein filed that plaintiffs are German subjects, and as such are not subjects of a State in friendly relations with the United States of America and its Government and citizens, and are not entitled by right or courtesy to appear as suitors in this Court, and said unfriendly aliens ought not to be permitted to appear in the character of plaintiffs herein.

Wherefore the defendant prays the judgment of the Court that the writ in the above-styled action, and the said action, ought to abate, or that proceedings herein ought to be suspended.

Mr. Rice, in his argument, said that the basis of the privilege for foreign plaintiffs to appear in the United States Court was by comity or courtesy only. There was no treaty governing the matter. Even friendly aliens did not appear by right but only by privilege. The Court followed the Chief Executive on all political questions. It was its duty to do so where foreign governments were concerned and it must follow that lead without question or argument, loyally and blindly. President Wilson had stated plainly his position with reference to Germany and it was very clear, namely, that a state of unfriendly relations existed. In China this was shown by the fact that the diplomatic and consular officers had been instructed to refuse good offices to Germans. Also, diplomatic relations had been severed. Furthermore, the United States had proposed to China that she should sever relations with Germany—in itself an aggressive step showing the willingness of the United States to take unfriendly steps against Germany. Consequently it could not be said by any stretch of imagination, except in matters of strict right, that the United States would extend any concessions to Germany. It was therefore the duty of the Court to follow the Chief Executive's lead. Germans had no standing as a mattter of right and therefore they should be refused leave to appear.

Mr. Fleming said that while the treaties with China might not directly provide that the United States Courts in China should be open to foreigners of other nationalities yet as China had allowed them to withdraw their nationals from the jurisdiction of Chinese Courts it was only reasonable to suppose that she would expect them to furnish subjects and citizens of other nationalities peacefully and rightfully residing in China as well as her own citizens with the means of redressing wrongs committed by Americans.

The opinion of Mr. Cushing quoted by Mr. Rice held that if other nationalities accorded U. S. citizens the right to resort to the courts of such other nationalities established in China, then they were obliged to offer like facilities to them. It had not been shown that Germany had refused relief in her courts to American citizens and until this was shown or matters between the two countries had proceeded further than at present they were not justified in taking the action proposed by Mr. Rice.

Reading from the report of President Wilson's address to Congress, Mr. Fleming contended that all that President Wilson had asked for was authority to establish a state of armed neutrality; that all that they wanted was peace and the right to follow the ordinary pursuits of peace. Within the borders of the United States no action had been taken against German citizens peacefully residing there, the Courts were open to them and they possessed the same rights as foreigners of other nationalities; and until the United States Government had placed them on a different basis than other foreigners residing within the territorial limits of the country it was not fair to ask this court to deny them relief in litigation here.

At the United States Consulate at Shanghai they still had the authority to issue Consular invoices to German subjects for shipments to the United States and if the Government permitted this it was going pretty far to expect it to refuse relief to German subjects seeking redress for wrongs committed by Americans in China. Mr. Fleming said that he thought that if matters between Germany and the United States should grow worse than at present that the closing of the courts to German subjects was a step that the United States would probably put off until the last.

Judgment was reserved.

Basketball

In a league game played at the Race Course on Monday afternoon, between teams from the Cincinnati and the Wilmington, the latter were defeated by a score of 26 to 4.

The game was not particularly brilliant, being inclined to roughness, although there were not many fouls. The Wilmington men seemed to lose control and showed little team work, which mainly accounted for the discrepancy in the scoring.

In the first half the Cincinnati team got in 13 points, Doyle contributing 3 baskets, Muller 2, and Frohock 1, while their opponents did not score at all. In the second half Goldstucker for the Wilmington got 2 baskets, and the Cincinnati team added 13 points, Doyle earning 6 points, Muller 5 and Donks 2.

The following made up the teams and the scores:

Cincinnati:		Wilmington:	
Muller, f.	10	Stabler, f.	—
Doyle, f.	12	Montgomery, f.	—
Frohock, c	2	Goldstucker, f.	4
Donks, g.	2	Van Cleeck, c.	—
Bowman, g.	—	Blackman, g.	—
		Meyers, g.	—
		Becker, g.	—
	26		4

The next league match comes off this evening at 5 o'clock, the game to be between the Athletics and Blue Socks.

MANILA REGATTA

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Manila, March 12.—The Manila Boat Club has held its annual regatta.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

The following have entered for the American A. C. boxing tournament at Chang Su Ho's gardens next Friday night: Messrs. Oots, Woods, Marsh, Hutchison, Neergaard, Sakobin, Noodt, Corbett, Mott, and Blanco. Efforts are also being made to bring in that excellent feather-weight Lopes. The committee hope to be able to arrange a couple of bouts for schoolboys to open the proceedings.

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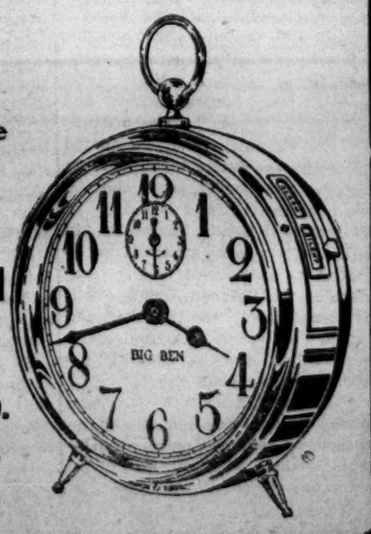

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WEATHER

The depression will reach the sea, probably followed by a gale of the North quadrant on the Eastern and Yellow Seas. New cold period.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 14, 1917

The Significance of China's Action

TELEGRAMS received in Shanghai yesterday bring word that China will officially sever diplomatic relations with Germany today. It is evident that this action by the Peking Government is misunderstood by a considerable portion of the Chinese mercantile community of Shanghai, and by other similar communities of China. These merchants are at a loss to explain the unanimity of Parliament; they do not understand the changed conditions in the world brought about by the Great War in Europe; they do not comprehend the necessities of the new situation; they are unable to fathom the deeper and broader currents of thought actuating their Government; they prefer to stand still, or worse, to drift.

On the other hand, their Government is trying to place China definitely, now and for all time, on a strong and stable footing in the council of nations as a world power where, by every dictate of right and reason she belongs and where she would have been long decades ago but for the ostrich-like and benighted policy pursued by her former rulers, the Manchus.

With these thoughts in mind, and feeling that the Chinese merchants, here and elsewhere, would like to hear what one of their own brilliant scholars is thinking about China's present course, THE CHINA PRESS last week asked Prof. M. T. Z. Tyau, LL.D. (London) to write an article on the subject. Prof. Tyau is the present lecturer on International Law, at Tsing Hua College, Peking. He is the author of many articles on international law in its bearing upon China and the Chinese. A book by him on "The Legal Obligations Arising Out of Treaty Relations Between China and other States," is now in the press. Prof. Tyau's article reached us yesterday. It was, of course, penned several days ago, before Parliament had acted, but it reveals that he is in thorough sympathy with that action. We hope that some of the local Chinese editors will have it translated for the benefit of their readers, as we think it will give them a broader range of thought with regard to their Government's present course. The article follows:

By Prof. M. T. Z. Tyau.

ON February 9, 1917, China formally protested to the German Government against its promiscuous submarine warfare. It called upon the latter to withdraw its illegal measure, which, if tolerated, would result in "the introduction into international law of arbitrary principles incompatible with even legitimate commercial intercourse between neutral states and between neutral states and belligerent powers." The attitude of this country was "actuated purely by the desire to further the cause of the world's peace and the maintenance of the sanctity of international law." Therefore, "in case, contrary to its expectations, its protest be ineffectual, the Government of the Chinese Republic will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries."

The significance of the language cannot be doubted, and unless the unexpected should happen or Berlin should repent, what will be will be. China has crossed the Rubicon and, come what may, her conscience is clear.

It is in no spirit of anger or exultation that this country makes its decision. We are rather filled with a sense of duty, an appreciation of kinship with the world. China may be feeble in terms of howitzers and dreadnoughts, but she cannot with any spark of respect to herself pretend to be indifferent when all that is noble, all that is sacred in the cause of civilisation is to be flung to the winds with impunity. In the words of a metropolitan vernacular daily:

"The whole policy of Germany has been dictated by the Kultur of Nietzsche—'Deutschland uber alles.' If this is not killed once for all, it will destroy the whole world. China owes it to the world and humanity to fight Prussian militarism. For the Germans, the scientific geniuses and the descendants of Goethe, we have nothing but love and respect, but to the Prussian militarists, the swaggering worshippers of the sword, the least we can do is to answer the call which has been sounded by the United States and other neutrals. When we envisage a question which threatens to undermine humanity, we cannot think of our own interests alone but must be up and arm ourselves."

This action of the young Republic is pregnant with momentous results. Already in Europe and America the Peking Government is winning enthusiastic panegyrics, and satisfaction is everywhere expressed that, to quote from Reuter's summary (Paris, Feb. 22) of the French opinions, "a country such as China, whose civilisation traces its origin back to the remotest ages and who pays worship to letters, philosophy and the sciences, has spontaneously placed herself by the side of the nations which defend the ideals of humanity, justice and progress." Moreover, it is pointed out that if this Government acts up to its declarations, it will derive "important material advantages as a just reward for an act of highly moral scope." That is to say, in the eyes of the civilised world, the China of February, 1917, is not the same as that of February, 1916. Will she be the same in February, 1918?

The significance of China's masculine protest, then, is the vindication of her prestige in the council of nations. She is no longer the negligible quantity that men used to know before the fateful days of August, 1914, and as to her future one can only now hazard a guess. It is scarcely two decades since her actual dismemberment was regarded as inevitable; today, to quote further from Reuter's message, "China has placed herself without risk or bloody sacrifices, but only by her adhesion to the great principles of international law, and from the very first, on an equal footing with the nations fighting for civilisation." Between the two there is a very far cry indeed; yet this is the truth. The history of this evolution—the tardy recognition of China as a member of the Family of Nations by those who consider themselves the judges of other states' destinies—is interesting. We will do well to study its various phases.

In 1836 Wheaton, the great American jurist, published his "Elements of International Law"—that modern classic authority of Public Law. In 1864 it was translated into Chinese at the expense of the Peking government by the late Dr. William A. P. Martin; in addition, the learned sinologue also translated subsequently De Martens' "Guide Diplomatique," Woolsey's "Elements of International Law," Bluntschli's "Volkerrecht," as well as a manual of the laws of war compiled by the Institute de Droit International (Martin, A Cycle of Cathay, 1896, 221-222, 233-235). Thus was introduced into this country that system of law which, first codified and systematised by Grotius, the "Father of International Law," in 1625, has since been appealed to as the criterion of all conduct and transactions, be it in peace or in war, between nations.

But the process of assimilation was painfully slow, considering that the last barriers in the way of free and equal intercourse between China and Western states were not removed until 1860 when, by the Peking convention of that year with first England and then France, permanent foreign diplomatic agents were allowed the privileges of residing within the metropolis. Much water has flowed under the bridges since those romantic days, and with that flow has likewise disappeared many of the old forces of conservatism and retrogression.

In its original conception International Law is, it is claimed, a body of rules and laws which, founded on European soil, applies to only European states or states with European civilisation. In other words, no state can aspire to become a member of the charmed international circle, unless the European powers should consent to its admission. This is a vicious doctrine or, as Professor Philip M. Brown remarks in the American Journal of International Law, April, 1915, 310-311, "the idea that states like China and Japan are to be admitted to the privileges of international law only on the express consent of the nations of Europe is not only false, but ironical, when one recalls how cynically disregardful of the basic principles of international law the European powers have been. It would seem ludicrous to assert that states do not exist and are subject to no rights under international law simply because they have not been recognised and, as it were, given proper social standing. Nothing could be more unjust as well as arrogant than the claim that nations possessing European civilisation were the sole arbiters of the rights and obligations of other nations under international law."

The doctrine may be pernicious and immoral; nevertheless, a state desiring admission must fight for its rights; they will not be given for the mere asking. For example, during the French blockade of Formosa in 1884, China communicated her expectation that England would prevent French ships from coaling in British ports. Some action in this sense was about to be taken by the British authorities when the French government declared that its measures of force directed against China were not war as such, but mere reprisals. The dodge was successful; for in the latter case no state of war existed, and so French ships could continue to coal at all non-Chinese ports.

Here the Peking government no doubt acted in the proper spirit of international law. In 1894, Hall, the English jurist, however, commented as follows:—"Tacitly, and by inference from a series of acts, states in the position of China may in the long run be brought within the realm of law; but it would be unfair and impossible to assume, inferentially, acceptance of law as a whole from isolated acts or even from frequently repeated acts of a certain kind" (International Law, 1909 edition, 40). Four years later and with special reference to the recent Sino-Japanese war, Professor T. E. Holland wrote as follows:—"The Chinese have adopted only the rudimentary and inevitable conceptions of international law. They have shown themselves to be well versed in the ceremonial of embassy and the conduct of diplomacy. To a respect for the laws of war they have not yet attained" (quoted in Wheaton's International Law, 1904 edition, 23; Smith and Sibley, International Law as Interpreted during the Russo-Japanese War, 1907, 119).

Then came the international scramble in China for leased territories, mining and railway concessions, loans, the "Boxer" uprising, and the International Protocol of 1901. According to this Protocol, the legation quarter in Peking was to be made defensible; the Taku forts were to be demolished; various points in Chihli province were to be garrisoned by foreign troops, so as to keep open the communication between the capital and the sea; and, finally, an indemnity of 450,000,000 Haikwan taels was to be paid in thirty-nine years at an annual interest of 4%. China's cup of bitterness was filled to overflowing, and wiseacres foretold the imminent partition of the Celestial Empire.

In the inscrutable wisdom, however, of the real arbiter of human destinies, it was fit that a virile nation that obeyed the very letter of the Fifth Commandment should not perish, but should survive and recuperate. Hence in the Anglo-Chinese treaty of Shanghai, September 5, 1902, there breathed the welcome signs of a cordial willingness on the part of Great Britain to assist China in its path of progress. Thus the 5% Treaty tariff might be increased to 12½% if the inland likin imposition could be discarded, and the rights of extra-territoriality would be relinquished if the Chinese efforts at judicial reforms should have proved satisfactory. These promises were reiterated in the Sino-American as well as the Sino-Japanese agreements of the following year, and so dawned steadily the era of goodwill and fellowship. Thenceforth China was regularly invited to participate in the various international gatherings and conferences as an equal among equals.

For example, to the following universal conventions she is a signatory:—Hague Conventions, 1899-1907; Geneva Convention, 1906; Convention relating to Hospital Ships, 1904; Convention for the Creation of an International Agricultural Institute, 1905; Hague Opium Convention, 1912.

To the following she is an accessory:—Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, 1890; Geneva Convention, 1864; Universal Postal Convention, 1874-1906; Universal Parcel Post Convention. Moreover, she has also taken part in such minor gatherings as legislated for prison reform, white slave traffic, bills of exchange, protection of birds, sanitation and hygiene, etc.

In other words, "considering her rapid development of late, her increasing relationships with the West, her efforts to regularise her government, and to fall in line with the conceptions of international intercourse entertained by the civilised communities of the world, it may be said that notwithstanding certain restrictions imposed upon her, she is now a member of the international circle" (Dr. Philipson, Wheaton's International Law, 1916, 20).

As in municipal, so in international, ethics, the *summum bonum* of society is a state of equilibrium—a state in which the forces at work are not in conflict, however they may be in action or interaction. If a society is to progress, the members of the community must live in peace and security one with another. Similarly, if international society is to climb the higher rungs of the ladder of civilisation—and be it acknowledged in all conscience that the rungs of this Jacob's Ladder are endless—nations must learn to live in peace and harmony. How this should best be done has been the eternal question, but much as we seem to see through a glass, darkly, the answer cannot be in terms of weapons of destruction. For humanity to progress, men must demolish the agencies which now serve to sow the seeds of mutual suspicion and distrust. As in individuals, so in nations, the lesson of all times is the Golden Rule or, better still, "Love thy neighbors." If this doctrine is practised, there is no need to invoke that other maxim, "Love thy enemies." Judged by this standard of morality, the nations of today do not appear to live in a state of security and contentment. Instead we hear of injustices and grievances which call out for redress and reparation. Will the new world that emerges from this welter of fire and blood promise better things?

China is today vindicating her position in the council of nations. But her international status is imperfect. As the treaties stand at present, there are many impairments of her sovereignty as well as restrictions which fetter her natural development and even endanger her national existence. For the great powers to welcome her into their charmed circle in one breath and, in the other, deny her what are her proper attributes and prerogatives as an independent sovereign state, is ungenerous and disingenuous. Her status of membership in the Family of Nations having been acknowledged, it is but just that all her sovereign rights should be completely restored to her. Unless this is done, it seems that this terrible war will have been fought in vain. We are, however, not despondent, and we remain confident that, out of this ordeal of fire, there will evolve a world in which all nations will be "free to live their independent lives, working out their form of government for themselves, and their own national development, whether they be great nations or small states, in full liberty" (Lord Grey, Mar. 22, 1915). A discussion of the problems of treaty revision to attain this end will follow.

Wanted: A Better Man

"Years ago in South India a missionary became discouraged in his work.

"He wrote to a friend of his: 'I am leaving India. I am accomplishing nothing. God wants a better man here than I am and I am going home to make room for him.'

"The old friend replied: 'You are perfectly right. God does want a better man where you are, but He wants you to be that better man.'

"The missionary learned his lesson, stayed on and became the better man."—*The Challenge.*

The Wit Of The Conductress

"The wit of the woman 'bus conductor may soon become as much an article of faith to the London public as that of the old horse-'bus drivers," says the Manchester Guardian.

"A man travelling on a 'bus from Charing Cross to Plumstead asked for a ticket for 'Lord Nelson,' a well-known stopping-place in the Old Kent Road. The conductress said, 'Why, we've passed "Lord Nelson" at Trafalgar Square.' The fare replied: 'No, no; it's in Old Kent Road.'

"The fairy (if I may use the term suggested by a foreign friend) then said: 'Oh, you mean the public-house!—I meant the hero.'"

'The Grave'

A German Soldier's Idea Of The Somme

In "A Neutral's message from Cologne dealing with the situation in Germany, published in The Daily Mail recently, it was stated that the Somme front was known in Germany as "The Grave." The following is a translation of an article recently published in that well-known German periodical, the Leipzig Illustrated Gazette (Illustrirte Zeitung) under the heading "The Grave on the Somme":—

Toot-toot-toot!

"Hostile aeroplanes! Take cover!" . . . That is what the signal means.

The British airman is flying very low, not more than a hundred yards high. I can hear the whirr of his propellers quite distinctly. In the trenches the ear soon learns to tell the Englishman by the sound of his machine.

This fellow is an artillery observer. Since dawn he has been over our positions, sending back his signals, which we can hear quite clearly. Now he has caught sight of something again; already I can detect the rushing flight of shells approaching from the distance. We know the sound well enough . . . they must be 11in. shells at least. The earth trembles and a mighty pillar of mud springs aloft from where the shell has fallen, leaving a gigantic crater.

"Hostile aeroplanes! Take cover!"

The word is passed down the trench from man to man. But there is no cover. A simple, very shallow trench is our sole defence. I have managed to scrape myself a hole in the parapet, and in this way I can at least sit down, with the pack of a dead comrade as a seat.

I wonder if the airman has found us out already. The trench is quite new, and it was dug with every possible precaution. The English seem to have got plenty of ammunition again today, so everything that looks like a trench, where our brave lads are gallantly holding out, is to be smashed and ploughed up by the British heavies.

The battalion on one side of us is catching it now. The sun is uncommonly hot today, and we are all suffering from thirst. I don't know why I am so thirsty, as I have just finished one water-bottle. I wonder if it is the smell of earth and of decaying corpses.

A gentle breeze is blowing across to us from the enemy. It is a gas wind all right. I wonder whether I ought to place another gas sentry. I feel so unsettled today, yet this is but a day like the rest: we have had this sort of thing for ten days past. But gas is not much used here: the fighting sways too much to and fro. Besides, a gas attack doesn't worry us any longer—these are stale tricks.

I don't care so much for the gas shells through which we had to pass when we came up to take over the line. They make an odd sound when they burst, but their splinters don't do so much harm. I remember how we stumbled from shell-hole to shell-hole until we reached the front line amid a thunderous cascade of howling, rushing, bursting shells . . .

• • •

I wonder how long we shall be here. Our orders are to hold the line at all costs. If only I were not so thirsty. It can only come from the penetrating odor of dead bodies, for they lie in heaps. For days the smell has haunted me; my food tastes of it; that is why I hardly eat at all now. It is the same with drinking, but you can't do without water. I think I'll just get my second water-bottle . . . but there is the humming of propellers again, and this time the Englishman is coming nearer. On our left he makes a circle in the air, then his monotonous toot-toot resounds, and almost at once the shells come rushing over, much nearer to us now. Earth and steel are flung far and wide.

I press myself close up against the parapet. Keep still, everybody, so that he doesn't find us out. He comes nearer and nearer . . . now he is over us. Then he seems to start in surprise and he corkscrews down so low that you would think you could almost touch him. Very cautiously I peep out under my steel helmet; then a wild rage seizes me. I spring up and seize the rifle of the man by my side to shoot the intruder down.

But he has already turned his machine gun on the trench. Tack-tack-tack . . . he sweeps the trench, but in vain. Then suddenly I hear a shell. "That is coming at you!" is my first thought. A big shell takes some seconds in its flight, and you have time to think things out. But there is no doubt this time. This shell is meant for us. Though death is so close upon me I don't want to die; I fight against the thought, every muscle taut, every nerve strained to preserve my life. Then the heavy shell plunges into the soft ground right in front of me, the trench rocks, and I am buried under tons of earth, as it seems. My body is shaken as though I had jumped from a lofty window on to the pavement, and my senses begin to slip away from me. So it's all over . . . this is the end. Mechanically my right hand had gone up to protect my face, my steel helmet had fallen forward a little, my left hand was outstretched high above my head.

Like lightning my whole life flashes through my mind like a film run across the screen at express speed . . . all is over . . . I am dead.

Yet I still hear the shells bursting right and left, I can still hear the English airman sending back his signals. Then crash after crash re-echoes in my trench, the parapet quakes; that is "drum-fire" . . . Oh! if only the shells would kill me again so that I might not hear them still!

Now they are falling closer, first dull reports, then loud explosions. Those must be gas shells. Now I hear the voices of my men. The shelling has ceased. That means they are attacking . . . aha, my lads will give it to them!

The voices are louder. They have begun to destroy my grave . . . daylight filters in. What is that smell . . . gas or the dead? It must be gas, for it releases me from my sufferings. The pressure is going . . . at last I am passing away peacefully, gently. All I know is that the feeling of terror has left me and that all is still.

• • •

Thunderous clashes wake me again. Will the shells never leave me in peace? The trench is narrow, and I am lying in it at full length. My senses are coming back to me: I put out my hand and feel that somebody is lying by my side quite quiet and contented. A violent shaking . . . I open my eyes. Where am I? It is no bombardment, but the rattling of the ambulance over the shell-holes in the road. I feel as if every one of my ribs were broken. The wagon is badly hung and plunges as it is driven swiftly forward, for English shells dearly love the roads.

Slowly I realise what has happened. My men must have seen my hand projecting from the mass of earth under which I had been buried by the big shell and forthwith set to work with pick and shovel to dig me out. My steel helmet, thrust forward over my face, had retained enough air to keep me alive for the few minutes that the rescue work lasted. They sent me down unconscious and the ambulance bore me swiftly to a place of safety.

My chest is very painful . . . ah! the odor of death! . . . and when I sleep I can still hear the dull droning of the English airmen and the gurgling rush of the 11in. shells.

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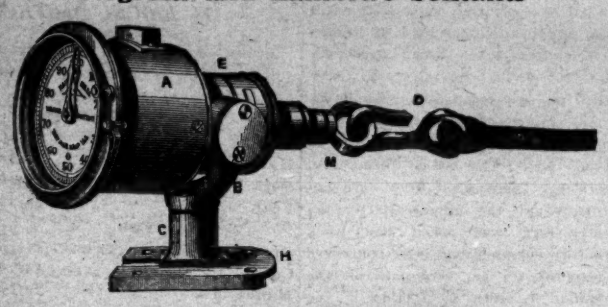

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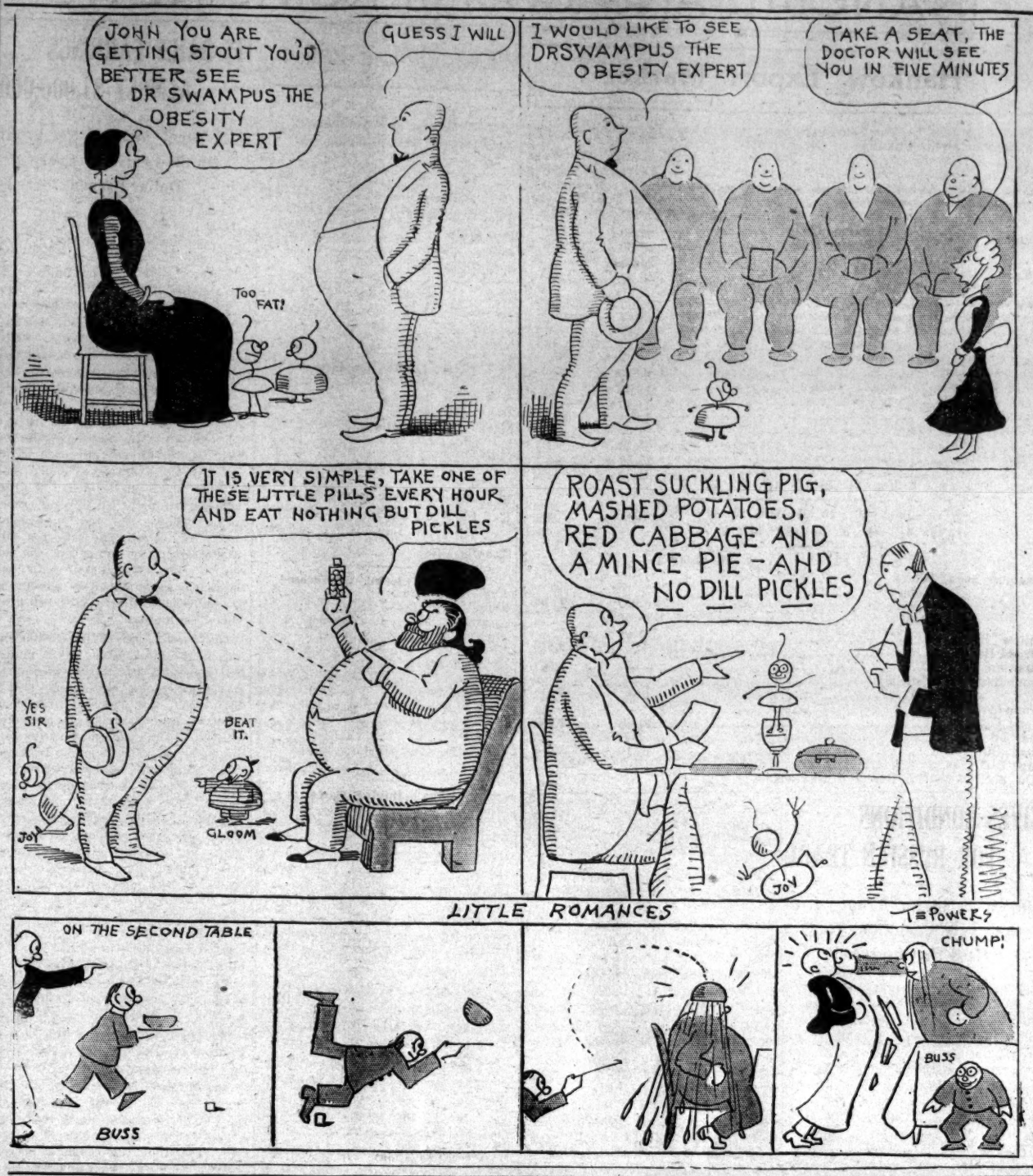
JOHN YOU ARE GETTING STOUT YOU'D BETTER SEE DR SWAMPUS THE OBESITY EXPERT
GUESS I WILL
TOO FAT?
I WOULD LIKE TO SEE DRSWAMPUS THE OBESITY EXPERT
TAKE A SEAT, THE DOCTOR WILL SEE YOU IN FIVE MINUTES
IT IS VERY SIMPLE, TAKE ONE OF THESE LITTLE PILLS EVERY HOUR AND EAT NOTHING BUT DILL PICKLES
YES SIR
BEAT IT.
JOY
GLOOM
ROAST SUCKLING PIG, MASHED POTATOES, RED CABBAGE AND A MINCE PIE - AND NO DILL PICKLES
JOY
LITTLE ROMANCES
T. POWERS
ON THE SECOND TABLE
BUSS
CHUMP!
BUSS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

An 'Affirmative' Education

Bernard Shaw once made an onslaught upon modern education and amused himself while he stupefied others by suggesting a new curriculum. One of the things he recommended was to teach children how to look up trains in a time-table. Reforms almost as drastic and as practical as that seem to be in contemplation by the Rockefeller General Education Board, who plan to remove the "dead-wood and lumber of tradition" from the American system of elementary and secondary education. Such a "modern school" as is proposed will be opened in connection with the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and the curriculum devised by Abraham Flexner, secretary of the General Education Board, will include "no study of formal grammar, no involved mathematics, no Latin, Greek, nor other dead language, no history except as it bears on modern problems—nothing, in fact, for which no better reason than tradition can be assigned." Books will disappear as far as possible as a means for instruction, and "the accessible world" will be used as the laboratory where children are to be "taught and trained with an eye to the realities of life and existence." Dr. Flexner is quoted by the press as saying:

"The curriculum will include nothing for which an affirmative case can not now be made out. We shall drop the study of formal grammar, for such evidence as we possess points to the futility of formal grammar as an aid to correct speaking and writing.

"The modern school will not go through the form of teaching children useless historic facts just because generations of children have learned and forgotten them. Nor will it teach obsolete and uncongenial classics simply because tradition has made this sort of acquaintance a kind of good form.

"Latin and Greek will be left out—not because their literatures are less wonderful than they are reputed to be, but because their present position in the curriculum rests upon tradition and assumption. Nothing is more wasteful of time, or, in the long run, more damaging to good taste than unwilling or spasmodic attention to what history or tradition stamps as meritorious or respectable in literature; nothing more futile than the make-believe by which children are forced to worship as 'classics' or 'standards' what in their hearts they revolt from because it is ill-chosen or ill-adjusted.

"A realistic treatment of literature will take hold of the child's normal interests in romance, adventure, fact, or what not, and endeavor to develop them into effective habits of reading. Methods will not be calculated to 'train the mind' or to make make-believe literary scholars.

"Mathematics will be taught in such form, in such amounts, and at such times as other subjects require. Perhaps nowhere else, under present systems, is waste through failure so great as in this subject. When a certain degree of success is attained it is often quite unintelligent; children mechanically carry out certain operations in algebra, guided by arbitrary signs and models; or they learn *memoriter* a series of geometric propositions. The hollowness of both performances—and most children fail to perform so much—is evident when a mechanical problem takes a slightly unfamiliar turn. The child's helplessness shows a striking lack of mathematical knowledge and 'mental discipline.'

"The truth is that the present position of both algebra and geometry is historical. With the realistic standard applied mathematics taught will be only when necessary, and then in amounts necessary.

"The school will put great stress on modern languages. It is believed that languages have no value in themselves; they exist solely for the purpose of communicating ideas and abbreviating thought and action processes. If studied they are valuable only in so far that they are practically mastered—not otherwise. We shall aim for absolute fluency for our pupils.

"The school from the first will undertake the cultivation of contacts and cross connections. Every exercise will be a spelling lesson; science, industry, and mathematics will be inseparable. Science, industry, history, civics, literature, and geograhpy will to some extent utilize the same material.

"Located in New York, the school will have wonderful assets for educational purposes—the harbor, the Metropolitan Museum, the public library, the city government, the Weather Bureau, the transportation systems, the teeming life of Broadway, lectures, concerts, plays, etc. Other communities may have less, but all have much. As things now are, children living in this rich and tingling environment get for the most part precisely the same education they would get in Oshkosh or Keokuk. They are losing their heritage."

Already a body of opposition is preparing itself; some hold with Father Joseph H. Rockwell, of Brooklyn College, that the new scheme is an "absurdity," while others, like Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, regard it with mild "suspicion." William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education, opposes the abandonment of the classics and ancient history, saying:

"Human nature has not changed throughout the ages. We can not understand the modern without a study of the ancient. How are we to understand the development of man unless we read the history of those who lived before? We should know the language they spoke, the books they read, and the thoughts that were theirs. I am a believer in liberal education for the common schools. I am opposed to the elimination of the cultural studies. A study of practical problems can not take the place of culture."

Rabbi Wise's enlarged suspicion" is put in this way:

"Every college man or woman must be particularly interested in the announcement, even though it came too late to save us from the little Latin and less Greek with which we were dowered in our youthful days. It is deeply suggestive that the announcement makes clear that the undertaking is to be regarded as an experiment.

"Some will question, some will wonder, whether it would not be more auspicious to have initiated the experiment under public auspices rather than under the egis of a quasi-private institution. It will be regarded with suspicion by those who have too timidly listened to the councils of vocational education, but more discerningly hesitated to accept the potentially menacing gospel of industrial efficiency."

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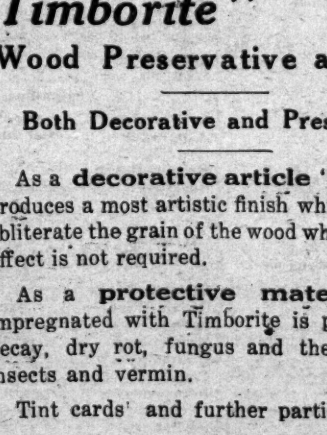

1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
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Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$367½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	103s. 9d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
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Hongkong Dock	$126½ Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 83
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
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Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 78
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81½ S.
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China Land	Tls. 50
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China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 152½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 69 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12¼ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$120 B.
Green Island	Tls. 11.10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 18¼ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15¼ B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35 X D. Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¾ S.
Bute	Tls. 1.30 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 1½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Chang	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½ Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¾ Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10
Permata	Tls. 3¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7 Sa.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Semawang	Tls. 14¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.72½
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼ Sa.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 20½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.15
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 230 Sa.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

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Hankow Export Market

Hankow, March 7.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

		Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Feb. 28th, 1917	Week ending Wednesday, Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair		57.50	5,579
	Winter Hair		47.50	
,, Seconds			24.50	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs			20.00	1,305
,, ,, 2 10-60 ,,				
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.			75.00	267,507
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)				
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		all first		
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,		—		2,604
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—		
Jute (Abutilon)		—		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre			12.40	2,492
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre			11.40	
Animal Tallow			14.00	3,460
Gallnuts, Usual shape			21.00	494
,, Plum ,,			25.50	
Cotton Lihoo			19.50	21,657
,, Shansi			24.00	
Black Bristles,	Riflings	2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"		
		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	109.00	335
		4½" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
		6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Sesamum Seed,	White			
,, ,,	Yellow		5.80	2, 00
,, ,,	Red			
,, ,,	Black			
Yellow Beans			2.25	29,676
*Broad Beans			—	
Sesamum Seed Oil			—	1,007
Groundnuts (with shells)			—	
,, (shelled)			4.55	5,237
Groundnut Oil			—	50
Wood Oil			10.65	12,288
Tea Oil			—	45
Bean Oil			10.10	310
Rape Oil			—	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

GIVES CONDITIONS FOR RUSSIAN TRADE

Official Telegram From Petrograd Tells Conditions That Must Be Observed

In an official telegram just received by the Foreign Office in Japan from Petrograd it is stated that applications for special permission to import the goods prohibited absolutely or conditionally as luxuries will be granted by a board created in the Russian Department of Industry and Commerce to deal with the matter on the following conditions:

1.—That the goods were either forwarded from the ports of loading or were on their way to Russia on or before December 24 last year.

2.—That the goods were either bought or ordered before that date and the payment was either wholly or partially made. In this case it is required that the payment in advance covers a reasonable portion of the whole account and the partial payment effected conforms to business usage.

It is further stipulated that the custom houses at the Far Eastern ports and the border towns in European Russia are authorised to grant special permission for the importation of luxuries at their directors' discretion on the following contitions:

1.—That the goods for the importation of which applications are filed were forwarded from the producing districts for Russia on or before December 24 last year.

2.—That the advance payment for the goods was completely made.

3.—That the payment for the goods was partially made, but the cargo undivisible. In case the cargo for which payment was partially made is divisible permission will be granted for the portion of the cargo covered by the payment.

4.—That the Board reserves the right to examine the cargo imported overland from the Continent of Asia.

All applications for permission to import luxuries must be accompanied by documentary evidence, which must consist of invoices, bills of lading, or notices of loading. In the case of parcel post matter registers or receipts can be accepted as documentary evidence. When the cargo is imported by sailing ships and bills of lading are not available a copy of log books will be regarded as evidence.

When the completion of payment before the date is the only ground on which applications are filed documentary evidence of the fact must be presented. The documents must be letters or telegrams certifying the fact that orders were placed or orders were received, receipts or other documents showing that payment was made, and the bills of the goods purchased. Certificates issued by Russian consuls showing that payment was made before the date can be presented as substitutes for those documents.

At the same time the Foreign Office here has published a concession from Russia that the time limit set in the present declaration is extended to December 31, in the case of the cargo forwarded from Japan.

Russia's ban on luxuries has been a serious blow to Japan's trade, but the present concession will afford some relief to the merchants interested in trade with that country. According to a Harbin message, Mr. Nomori of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been despatched by the home government to investigate into the effects of the ban on trade at Vladivostok, and he is now at that port.

Mr. Nomori is quoted by a Vladivostok paperas saying that in Siberia the people are suffering from the scarcity of commodities. Even electric bulbs can not be obtained easily in that part of the Empire. Mr. Nomori has been asked by people there to work on their behalf for the resumption of the importation of Japanese goods. In South Russia, too, Japanese goods are much in request, because there also the scarcity of general commodities is felt keenly.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 13, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 84½=Tls. 1.18 @ 72.1=$1.64

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.9625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1852
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/4½=Tls.	5.92
Exch. @ 72.2=Mex. $	8.20
Peking Bar	309
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36 7/8 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-4 3/4
London	Demand	3-4 13/16
India	(nominal T.T.	245
Paris	T.T.	472
Paris	Demand	472½
New York	T.T.	80¾
New York	Demand	80⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	68½
Japan	T.T.	63⅛
Batavia	T.T.	198½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6 7/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6 5/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-6 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-6 13/16
Paris	4 m-s.	491
New York	4 m-s.	83⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH.

£1=Hk. Tls.		5.12
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		5.43
,, ,, 1=Marks		†4.44
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.		1.08
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.81
,, ,, 1=Rupees		2.93
,, ,, 1=Rouble		3.23
,, ,, 1=Mex.		$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 13, 1917.

Official

S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1908 Tls. 90.00
S'hai Waterworks Tls. 230.00
Langkats Tls. 18.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.35 XD.
Butes Tls. 1.30
Consolidated Tls. 3.25
Gulas "L" Tls. 7.50
Kamuntings Tls. 6.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 9.50
See Kees Tls. 7.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 13, 1917.

Official

Telephones Tls. 85.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash
Weeks 7% Debs. Tls. 93.00 cash
Cathays Ord. Tls. 5.50 cash

Direct

Repahs Tls. 1.20 cash
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1902 Tls. 92.00 cash
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1903 Tls. 92.00 cash
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1904 Tls. 92.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 11.25 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 12 was 88 tons."

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'Phone 4757

ITS DAILY EARNINGS ALMOST $1,000,000

U. S. Steel Making Net Profit Of 37 Cents on Every Dollar Earned

The United States Steel Corporation saved as net profit last year 37 cents out of each dollar's worth of goods sold, says a recent number of the Annalist. This was an exceptional record for the steel judustry, or any other industry out of the speculative class for that matter. Shipbuilding companies in submitting bids to the Navy Department for the new war vessels, it will be recalled, sought a profit of 10 to 15 per cent above costs, stating that this was a fair return. The Steel Corporation itself in the fifteen full years of its operation has averaged no more than 20 cents' profit on the dollar of gross turnover annually, in several years falling below 17, and once going under 13 cents. The ratio for 1916 was obtained by comparing the net return of $333,625,086 with an estimated gross business amounting to $90,000,000, the latter being an official estimate.

The result attained by the biggest unit in the steel trade was a matter to promote satisfaction within the management, but not exactly one to distinguish the concern from competitive organisations. It presented a picture of general conditions in the industry. The Republic Iron and Steel Company reported gross and net returns a few days ago which showed an even higher percentage of profit than did the Steel Corporation. The latter corporation boomed along in the final three months of 1916, piling up a balance of clear profit at the annual rate of $66.40 per share of common stock, but the Republic went considerably better than this, making its balance tower at the yearly rate of $69.50.

Book Value of Common $118

The Steel Corporation's final balance of $246,412,218 available common stock for dividends made possible something which the late J. P. Morgan desired to see in his lifetime—a dollar of property for every dollar of common stock. There was more than that at the close of the year. The retention in the surplus account of nearly 40 of the 48½ per cent. earned on the common shares enabled the books to show practically $118 of value for each $100 of common stock. The water has been squeezed out of Steel common.

Considering earnings again, some remarkable facts are disclosed. During the last quarter, it is estimated that shipments aggregated 3,700,000 tons. Assuming this figure to be correct, net earnings were brought in by this mass of varied products at the rate $28.64 a ton. Two years before many of the major items of finished steel turned out by the corporation's mills brought not as much as this as their gross selling price. Rails, for instance, went at $28, and steel plate at the same figure. Steel plate for shipbuilding is selling at the present time around $100 a ton, with the market bare of supplies for early delivery even at this level.

Earnings in December were estimated at the rate of $31.22 net a ton. The net income during the first quarter was $15.26 per ton shipped, and in the last quarter of 1915 the net return amounted to no more than $11.30 per ton. The average net return in 1916 was $22.40 a ton, basing the calculation on estimated shipments of about 14,840,000 tons.

The comparison supplied above is striking enough, but what does the current year hold forth by way of promise? The break between the United States and Germany may have an adverse influence on the steel trade through a check upon exports which cannot now be surveyed, but before this untoward occurrence prospects of a further expansion of business and profits was held before the eyes of steel experts. Says The Iron Age:

That the United States Steel Corporation, with all the construction of traffic late in the year, earned $106,000,000 in the last quarter of 1916 indicates the advance the steel companies have made into their higher priced orders. But even so, considerable shipments are still going out at close to a 2-cent basis for heavier products, hence larger earnings are yet to come.

The 2 cent level referred to has been succeeded in recent months by the 3½ to 4½ cent basis for the same commodities. It is said the mills normally are working on contracts taken from five to eight months earlier. Just now reports from steel centers tell of delayed deliveries, including deliveries held up because the mills have not been able to eat through the extraordinary accumulation of scheduled orders. Some of the highest prices of the current market were made within the last three weeks, so, looking ahead to the time when business at maximum price reaches the mills, it would seem that May or June will be the month, and in the meantime the corporation will be engaged on orders which command better quotations than those worked up in the last quarter of 1916. It looks as though, all things being equal, a new high record for earnings might be "hung up" again in the current quarter.

Net Profit of $911,000 A Day

Every day last year the corporation earned in net $911,000, including Sundays. The year before the daily income was no higher than $357,000, and 1915 was by no means a year to sneer at.

Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has let it be known that he intends to spend something like $100,000,000 in the next three years on new construction and additions. International events may alter this program, but this is the way it stands now. The Steel Corporation has large plans, but they are not brought to the public's attention. Judge Gary was asked last week whether earnings had been conserved above the 8¾ per cent paid on the common in order to further a big building program.

"The Directors had no thought about new construction when they voted the dividend," he replied. "We are always building, and the plans often have small reference to immediate earnings."

Central Stores Dividend

The directors of the Central Stores, Ltd., have submitted to the shareholders the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1916, as follows:—

The Net Profit for the period, including the balance of $22,337.50 brought forward from last year, amounts to		$293,197.11
Less Directors', Auditors, and Trustees' Fees	$ 5,541.14	
Less Interest on Debentures	70,658.82	
Less Interest on Overdraft	8,491.59	
Less Reserve for Doubtful Debts	5,235.66	
Less Furniture, etc., Depreciation	40,001.84	
		—129,929.05
Less leaving a Balance of		$163,268.06
which the directors propose to appropriate as follows:—		
To pay a Dividend of 60 cents (equal to 8 per cent) per share on 34,958 ordinary shares, which will absorb		$20,974.80
To place to the Reserve of the following accounts:		
Building Account	$20,000.00	
General Reserve	40,000.00	
Improvements Account	48,899.92	
	—108,899.92	
	—129,874.72	
Balance to be carried forward		$33,393.34

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

At the general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which was held on March 10, the total profit was reported to be Yen 4,020,000 and a dividend of 10 per cent was decided.

The President of the Bank, Mr. Monye, stated:—

The foreign trade of Japan for the term shows exports at Yen 655,000,000 and imports at Yen 375,000,000, making a total of Yen 1,032,000,000 which is an increase of Yen 382,000,000 compared with the year preceding. The causes of the increase are as follows:—

1.—The increase of exports of military supplies.

2.—The activity of the exports to the U.S.A.

3.—Peace in China restored and the development of trade in China owing to the rise in silver.

4.—The expansion of trade in Australia, India, South Africa and South America.

5.—The increase of imports of machinery and iron goods owing to development of the industries in Japan.

6.—The increase of both imports and exports owing to the rise in prices.

ROOSEVELT URGES ACTION

San Francisco, March 4.—Col. Roosevelt says that the best way to victory is to furiously attack and give a serious blow to the enemy. Germany has failed in her plot to combine both Mexico and Japan, but she will undertake similar plots hereafter. If the Americans hesitate in their decision they will lead their country to collapse.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

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Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 13, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	16-20
Pomfret	,,	20-30
Salmon	,,	16-20
Samil	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	25-30
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	35-40
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-10
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	18-20
Broad Beans	,,	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	,,	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.60-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
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First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and sherter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Antilochus .....Mar. 5
Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 13
Carmarthenshire .....Jan. 22
City of Corinth .....Feb. 20
Hitachi Maru .....Feb. 25
Iyo Maru .....Mar. 11
Kioto .....Jan. 13
Somali** .....Jan. 13
Suwa Maru .....Jan. 29
Tsuruga Maru .....Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.
Cordillere .....Feb. 21
Gemini .....Feb. 8
Porthos .....Feb. 3
For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Asia .....Feb. 17
Monteagle .....Feb. 13
For New York
Eurymedon .....Dec. 23
Toyooka Maru .....Feb. 1
Tsushima Maru .....Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.
Korea Maru .....Feb. 16
Siberia Maru .....Mar. 1
Tenyo Maru .....Mar. 9
Venezuela .....Mar. 4
For Seattle
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 19
Tamba Maru .....Mar. 13
For Tacoma
Canada Maru .....Feb. 7
Justin .....Feb. 17
Manila Maru .....Mar. 6
**With English Mail.

U.S. BANQUET CARGO LEAVES JAPAN SOON

Tenyo Will Take Articles For Made-in-Nippon Dinner At Columbia, Mo.

Tokio, March 4.—When the good ship Tenyo Maru sails from Yokohama in a few days she will carry tangible messages of good will to America. Part of her cargo will be hall and table decorations, foodstuffs and other articles for the "Made-in-Japan" Banquet to be held in Columbia, Missouri, May 11, as the closing event of the annual Journalism Week at the University of Missouri. Leading newspaper men and magazine writers of New York, Washington and Chicago will be among the journalists from all parts of America who will attend the Banquet, and listen to addresses by prominent Japanese and Americans on the theme of the necessity of realizing the presence of an undercurrent of great good-will between the two peoples.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Omi Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, about 2 p.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, March 17.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—The barometer rises in the north. The depression is deeperring between the upper Yangtze and northern Tongking. Mist and rain at Shanghai. Variable breezes to the N. of the China Sea Monsoon interrupted in the south.

13.—Fog and heavy dampness at Shanghai. Beezes veering to E.S.E. The depression comes nearer, and the pressure decreases rather rapidly.

Tuesday, March 13, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	757 94	760.88
„ „ Inches	29.84	29 96
Variation mm. for 24 h	†4.47	-0.49
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0 27	†2 41
Wind Direction	NW	WNW
Wind Kilom per hour	22	30
Wind Miles	1.37	4 86
Temperature Cen	7. 2	7.°5
Temperature Fahr	4.50	4.55
Humidity: co	86	89
Reou. sity 5-10	10	10
Rainfallmm.	1.5	0.1
Nafallinches	0.06	0.00

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 14th and 15th

"KAZEL KIRKE"

A Beautiful Pathe Gold Rooster Play, In Five Parts

FEATURING
The Popular Favorite PEARL WHITE, *so well-known to Shanghai picture-patrons as the heroine in "The Perils of Pauline," "The Exploits of Elaine," etc.*

BRUCE McRAE CREIGHTON HALE WM. RILEY HATCH
supported by an all-Star Cast

The play, which was written by the late well-known actor and playwright, Steele Mackaye, teaches a lesson of the beauty of parental love, the importance of leading a clean life, and the unhappiness and ruin resulting from doing evil.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
depicting all the latest events

"NAPOLEON and SALLY"
One-Reel Comedy, entitled:
"UNCLE'S LITTLE ONES"
Played by the Chimpanzees with the human brains.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Wednesday, 14th March.

"BLACKMAIL"

A two part photo-play of absorbing interest, showing how a deep-laid scheme for blackmailing was defeated.

Also showing A Keystone, L-ko and other Comedies.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 Cents

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From Vancouver, etc.		
Monteagle	Mar. 9	Mar. 31
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 20
Keelung Maru		Mar. 30
Kumeric		Mar. 15
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 10	Apr. 6
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 21	Mar. 17
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Mar. 11
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 16
Kamakura Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 2

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

NEW PROGRAMME

SHOWING

"THE KING AND THE MAN"

ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE
Two Parts

"Saved by Wireless"
TRIANGLE KEYSTONE COMEDY
Two Parts

New Gaumont Graphic
AND
OTHER NEW COMEDIES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 17	12.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 19	..	New York via Panama	Totiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
Apr 2	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 14	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 15	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F
.. 17	5 30*	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	12 30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 19	5.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Niigata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 23	11.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	5.30*	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15		London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Niogshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 15	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	6.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	..	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Apr 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
.. 10	..	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 14	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S
.. 16	D.L.	Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	3 00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	5.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 17	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 17	10 0	*Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
.. 18	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 20	8 30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 21	3 00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 14	D.L.	Hankow and Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	B. & S.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 19	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN. Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 13	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
.. 13	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
.. 13	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
.. 13	Japan	Kashin maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 13	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 13	Chinwangtao	Jinju maru	1706	Jap.	K.M.A.
.. 13	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 13	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Japan	Tamba maru	5858	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
8P	Nov 8	Cruise	Mococacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350			Loftin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	244	6	29	King
8P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Poyang, Captain Garnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, March 14 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Whraf on Thursday, March 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, the 15th, instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suiwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, the 16th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Holhow, Capt. R. Ritchie, will leave on Friday, the 16th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Kalgan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave on Thursday, the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Tuesday, March 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Tuesday, March 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Mr. A. M. Forbes, Mr. J. H. Jeffcoat and Mrs. M. Spiess.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Stoppe, Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Behrents and child, Mrs. Roots and 3 children, Miss Hansen, Messrs. Wong Kwong and Lo King-kee.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Bishop and Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. Chang, Yeh, Wu and Low.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwanglee for Swatow:—Dr. Belilios, Messrs. Kuok Hung-tai, Chuen, Chun Kong-ting and Ching Hon-chi. For Hongkong:—Messrs. L. L. Lorentzen and P. G. B. Pettersen.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Tientsin:—Mr. B. Brooks.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin:—Mr. Lee.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong:—Messrs. Carnahan, Legendre, Magnee, Ransden and Morrison.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for New York:—Mr. E. Abrahamson and Mr. E. Hubier. For Chicago:—Rev. and Mrs. L. Davis. For San Francisco:—Mrs. G. Landles, Mr. A. B. Quien, Mr. W. E. Kelby, Mr. A. Bisocelli, Mrs. E. E. Wong, Miss L. Y. Lou, Miss L. M. Loo Mr. E. E. Gessler. For Yokohama:—Mr. A. P. Richards, Mr. A. P. Van Damm, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goldsmith, Mr. R. H. Gregory, Miss I. Murray, Mr. R. C. Baldwin. For Kobe:—Melle Mahlen, Mr. F. J. Cardie, Mr. C. Schner, Mr. G. E. Stephens, Mr. A. H. Martin, Mr. D. Martin, Mrs. Y. Inufoi, Mr. and Mrs. J. McIntosh. For Nagasaki:—Mr. T. P. Ling, Mr. N. Itabe, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Melquiond.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Ishikawa, Mr. T. Koyama. For Kobe:—Mr. Dea Su Zai, Mr. T. Matano, Miss. S. Matano. For Yokohama:—Mrs. L. Street.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru for Moji:—Mr. K. Sangu, Mr. T. Ochiai, Mr. K. Kimura. For Kobe:—Mr. Te Jue Ien, Mr. Wahashi, Mr. S. Greenible. For Seattle:—Mrs. Lancaster, Miss. James, Miss. Whealdon, Mr. A. M. Croxson, Mr. Chin Mow Woo, Miss Lansaster, Master. Lancaster, Mrs. Lo. Shi and infant, Mr. W. Kirk and Mr. Low Hong.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

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Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Mar 11	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTFDW
Mar 10	Tientsin	Hsintung	1290	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
Mar 11	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	TKDW
Mar 10	Hongkong	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 12	Tientsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 11	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J.M. & Co	H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB-1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB-1
Mar 10	Hankow	Meitoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Mar 11	Hankow	Meian	2241	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 12	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Mar 12	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSW
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Mar 12	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 11	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Mar 12	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R	SMRW
Mar 10	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CTVW
Mar 10	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Mar 11	Hankow	Tungting	2036	Br	B. & S.	CNCW
Mar 11	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Mar 11	Foochow	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	YKDW
Mar 7	Moji	Upolu	703	Br.	N. S. Y. Co.	YTPDW
Mar 7	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

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" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

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AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917

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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

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NIIGATA MARU	4,000	Capt. K. Ohosawa,	Mar. 20
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Mar. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 31

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Mar. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Mar. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 13, 1917
FUSHIMI MARU	12,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 19, 1917

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SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	——	Mar. 17, 1917

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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1652	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1318	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2130	d.	Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1033	1435	2232	a.	Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

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Tientsin, September, 1916.

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(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000

In shares of $10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12282

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES

Hsu Yuen-hao, Taoyin of Shanghai, is hereby transferred to the Hutong Circuit in Shansi.

Wong Gen-ting is hereby appointed Taoyin of Shanghai.

Mr. Wong is a native of Chihli. He was a Taotai in the late Ching Dynasty and his capabilities are much esteemed by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. He accompanied the Vice-President to the South in 1913 when the second revolution broke out in this province and rendered good service to the Vice-President, then Chiangchun of Kiangsu. Although he was this time recommended by Governor Tsi Yao-ling for his appointment as Taoyin of Shanghai it must be understood that the appointment was much influenced by the Vice-President.

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

(Chinese Name Sin Sin Le Kuei)

館旅新新湖西州杭

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

News Brevities

Count Jezierski, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai, and Capt. Kremenetsky, who is attached to the Russian Army, have arrived in Peking.

* * *

Mr. Elly Widler, of Chungking, arrived at Ichang from Shanghai at the beginning of this month. He was to leave in a few days, by native boat, for Chungking, at which place he expects to arrive by the end of March.

* * *

The China Merchants' Steamship Co. has contracted with the Hsiang Sung Iron Works Co. for a new steamer of 2,000 tons, the price to be $350,000. The new ship is to be completed in one year.

* * *

The German Medical and Engineering College for Chinese in French Town, Shanghai, temporarily suspended yesterday owing to the diplomatic crisis between China and Germany. The students held a meeting last night to consider the matter. A wire was sent to the Ministry of Education asking for advice. According to the Chinese papers the Ministry has arranged to protect all the schools established by Germans.

* * *

The China Merchants' Steamship Co. made a profit of $800,000 in 1916.

NOTICE

OF

REMOVAL

We have removed

to

No. 12 Nanking Road

opposite

The Robinson Piano Co.

N. LAZARUS

OPTICIANS

Compound Glycerophosphate

WINE.

A most valuable reconstructive tonic in cases of physical and mental breakdown, nervous exhaustion, loss of energy and insomnia.

$2.00

per bottle.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

37 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	8.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.40	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.23		2.09	
WUSIH .. { dep.	1.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.16	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry . dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.48	
CHINKIANG.. { dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.20		2.58	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.46	13.50	15.05	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	

Up **Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections** **Down**

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING	dep.	8.35
S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10	P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	S. 12.00
T.P.R.	TSINANFU	arr.	7.56	T.P.R.	TSINANFU	arr.	20.21
T.P.R.	TSINANFU	dep.	8.06	T.P.R.	TSINANFU	dep.	20.31
T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	16.13	T.P.R.	PUKOW	arr.	13.00
P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep.	R. 14.30
P.K.R.	PEKING	arr.	19.50	S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	18.20	19.10	0.45	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	8.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN	8.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.36	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	8.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North..... dep.		7.40	8.55	10 05		14.05			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.01	9.16	10.26		14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14 31			
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.		8.28	9 48	11.00		14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghua Junction.....dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16 29*	*17.03*	*18 18*
Sunghiang ..... { arr			9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17,37	
Sunghiang ..... { dep.			9.13	0.55	12.10		15 28	17.47	
Kashai ....dep.			10.03	11 58	13 33		16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... { arr.			10 25	12 26	14.06		16 36	19.30	
Kashing ..... { dep.		7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16		16 46		
Yeh Zah..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13.20	15.15		17.21		
Chang An..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17 55		
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37		18 42		
Hangchow..... { dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47		18.54		
Zah Kou..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10		

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.				6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow..... { arr.				7 05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow..... { dep.				7. 5	8 40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.				8 1	9 56		11.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep				8 52	10 40		12 3	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.				9 30	11.22		13 3	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..... { dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8 0	10 05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunghiang..... { arr.			9 08	10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
Sunghiang..... { dep			9 18	10 57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghua Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18 50*	
Lungh a Junction..... dep.				11.44	14.07		17 22	18.32	
Siccawei..... dep.				11 53	14.17		17 32	18 42	
Jessfield ..... dep.				12.01	14 26		17 41	18.51	
Shanghai North ... . arr.				12.20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... { dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... { dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M S.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30,625 Tons

will be despatched from Woosung for

Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and subsequent sailings of these steamers.

For further particulars apply to

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. 181-182

13010

The Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers of the Company, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS,

General Managers.

13059

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

17th March, 1917

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

Admission Tickets $1.00 each

Special Trains 12.50 p.m., 1 25 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

13060

LYCEUM THEATRE

"La Belle Helene"

In aid of

BRITISH WOUNDED

Today, March 14th.

In aid of the

RUSSIAN WOUNDED

Saturday, March 17th, at 9 o'clock.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

12989

NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe

the American Dentist, has

REMOVED

from

17 Nanking Road

to

11a Nanking Road

(Entrance over Denniston and Sullivan)

12910

SALVAGE SALE

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED, will sell by Public Auction on

Today, the 14th March,

commencing at 10 a.m. at their Salesroom, No. 7-8 French Bund

A Quantity of Sound And Damaged Cargo

Comprising:—

Cigars, Tobacco, Provisions, Liquors, Toys, Office Furniture, Show Cases, etc., partly damaged by fire, smoke and water.

Now on view,

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.

Auctioneers.

Telephone No. 4240.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith bought an auto, a four wheeled affair.

And this auto once skidded, but Bill didn't care,

For the unfaithful thing, in making the swerve,

Threw Bill in a shop full of "Special Reserve."

RESERVE ALL YOUR ORDERS FOR "SPECIAL RESERVE"—CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" SCOTCH WHISKEY

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER of Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. and Reduced

AND IN THE MATTER of The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Taels 100,000 to Taels 50,000. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 24th day of February, 1917, may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at any time during usual business hours. Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 20th day of March, 1917, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1917.

Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright

Solicitors for the said Company.

13047

SOLE AGENTS

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2a Kiukiang Rd Tel. 2273

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ROSENSTOCK'S

1917 DIRECTORY

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER

OF CHINA

The most complete Book of its kind on China

On Sale at leading Bookstores and Publication Office for China: 4 Canton Road, Shanghai

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting $2.75 per doz.

Broody hens (native) $1.00 each

NOTICE

THE CARLTON CAFE, having recently been reorganized, the Management desire to notify the public that they are now catering to the family trade exclusively.

TIFFINS AND DINNERS A SPECIALTY

MONTHLY BOARDERS CATERED FOR

CARLTON CAFE, LTD.

L. LADOW, Manager

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12848

SPRING SPECIALITIES

New shapes, flowers, wings, etc.

Also transformation of hats, trimmings, etc.

Moderate charges.

Madame G. Manikus

(French Milliner)

22A North Szechuen Road. (corner Quinsan Gardens)

13050

Born 1915.

Still Existing.

WIDLER & CO. 家箱 W 藥用 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, Today, the 14th day of March, 1917, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1917.

12893

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2426

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1916, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1917, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,000,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on June 30, 1922, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 600,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 14 for due publication.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 8, 1917.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2429

THE Special Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 21, 1916, will re-assemble in the Town Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2.15 p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Committee, appointed by the Council in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution III passed on March 21, 1916, be received and adopted and that the Bye-laws therein recommended for adoption be passed and approved in substitution for the Bye-laws Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII inclusive and XLII attached to the Land Regulations which are hereby repealed.

Proposed by E. S. LITTLE,

Seconded by W. McMURRAY.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 10, 1917.

13046

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184 THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

NICELY furnished bedroom, bathroom attached (hot and cold running water). Central, near Bund. Reply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

13063 M 14 15 16

TO LET, 1st April, two very large rooms (or a flat), bathroom and verandah attached. All modern convenience, telephone. Neutral family. Apply 22-a North Szechuen Road.

13050 M 15

TO LET, one unfurnished flat; two rooms, bathroom and kitchen; also one large attic. Range Road. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

13053 M 18

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, every convenience, low rental. Only neutrals and Allies need apply, 8 Ward Road.

12938 M 25

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

13000 M. 22

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Ally) desires to take lessons in French conversation and piano. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

13058 M 24

YOUNG CHINESE desires English lessons, evenings from 7 to 9. Chinese teacher only need apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN efficient and experienced (2 years) steno-typist (Eurasian) seeks position. No objection to outport, salary, and another class of work. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

12048 M 15

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

EDUCATED Compradore for established business: must have $5,000 cash. One who speaks English preferred. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

13051 M 15

WANTED, Eurasian girl for a local drapery store. Prefer one with experience. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

13052 M 15

WANTED, a young lady as companion for a boy of seven, from two until six every afternoon. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

13054 M 14

WANTED in a Russian family (for Shanghai) a governess to look after 3 grown up children. Must be able to help in their English conversation, preparing lessons, etc. Good home and salary to the right person. Apply in person to 33 Boone Road.

13038 M 14

WANTED for Harbin an English governess to 3 girls, 8-10-12 years. Splendid terms to suitable party. Apply in person to 33 Boone Road.

13038 M 14

WANTED, office assistant, by a British firm. Reply in writing, stating previous experience, to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

13036 M 14

MISCELLANEOUS

MILLINERY: Smart and stylish hats in lace, tulle or silk for summer wear; also undertakes retrimming of hats, up-to-date work, moderate charges. 66 Broadway Terrace.

13015 M 15

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 150 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy: One second-hand Giles' "Chinese-English Dictionary," former edition. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

13057 M 15

WANTED to buy: Sculling boat (Tub). Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

13056 M 15

FOR SALE. Two American 45 calibre Colt revolvers with plenty of ammunition. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to buy, female goat, preferably in milk. Price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

13062 M 14

FOR SALE, European-made, twin-cylinder motor-cycle, with side-car; outfit in excellent condition. Price Tls. 425. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

13026 M 15

FOR SALE: Remington typewriter No. 7, in good working condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to Nieh, B-114 Kiangse Road.

13007 M 15

SALE of fresh American provisions; any reasonable price will be accepted. 776 Broadway East.

13033 M 16

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11